

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, Variable with possible showers. Temp. 19-F (64-64). Tuesday, Variable. LONDON: Monday, Cloudy. Temp. 13-15 (54-59). CHANNEL: Monday, Cloudy. Temp. 13-15 (54-59). NEW YORK: Monday, Possible showers. Temp. 12-13 (53-55).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

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The Fate of Aldo Moro

Deadline Passes; Party Seen Easing No-Deal Stand

ROME, April 23 (AP) — The Christian Democratic party appeared today to have softened its firm no-deal stand with the terrorist kidnappers of former Premier Aldo Moro, while Pope Paul and intermediaries reported no contact with the kidnappers one day after a deadline on Mr. Moro's life had passed.

After another leadership conference, Christian Democratic Secretary-General Benito Zaccagnini said that the party wanted to find out "through intermediaries a reply to questions on the fate of Aldo Moro and to ascertain ... possible ways to achieve his liberation."

Mr. Zaccagnini did not say that the party would not deal with the Red Brigades' kidnappers, who abducted Mr. Moro on March 16 and have demanded talks on exchanging him for unspecified prisoners.

The party position had been that it could not bargain with the terrorists because that would amount to a betrayal of democratic principles.

Observers said that the fact that Mr. Zaccagnini had not reaffirmed the party's refusal to bargain could mean that it no longer is shying away from negotiations but could enter talks if it received proposals from the kidnappers other than for the exchange of prisoners.

Family's Response

The Moro family, which had been reported upset over the no-bargaining line taken Friday night, termed Mr. Zaccagnini's statement very positive.

Earlier, the Pope told about 40,000 persons during his noon blessing at St. Peter's Square that there was no news of Mr. Moro.

The Pope, in what was seen as a reflection of his disappointment with lack of contact with the kidnappers, referred to the group as

"anonymous [persons] who unilaterally make themselves judges and executioners."

In an appeal before the expiration of the deadline at 3 p.m. yesterday, the Pope had addressed the group directly by its name — giving the organization an implicit recognition — in hopes of securing the release of Mr. Moro, his longtime friend.

More than 24 hours after the deadline passed, a Roman Catholic organization that had agreed to serve as an intermediary said that it had received no word from the kidnappers.

We Have Nothing

"Unfortunately, we have nothing," the Rev. Georg Huessler, head of Caritas Internationalis, said. "Yesterday we had some leads that turned out to be false. But today nothing. We are still expecting a call. There is no time limit to our availability."

The Caritas office in Rome said that it had received calls from France, Germany, Spain and Uruguay, most of them seeking information or giving advice.

Two newspapers, Corriere della Sera of Milan and Il Messaggero of Rome, said that secret talks may be in progress between the kidnappers and the Moro family, possibly through an attorney representing 15 Red Brigades members on trial in Turin on sedition charges.

[Panamanian leader Gen. Omar Torrijos sent a message to Rome last night offering refuge to any jailed Italian leftists who might be released to save Mr. Moro's life, Reuters reported.

[There was no immediate comment from the Italian government on the offer, which was relayed to reporters in Rome by the Panamanian ambassador, Luis Carlos Zaraz.]

Bowing to Opposition

Carter Slows Korea Troop Withdrawal

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, April 23 (WP) — President Carter, bowing to opposition in Congress, has ordered a slowdown in the withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from South Korea.

The White House announced that only one combat battalion of 800 troops, rather than a combat brigade of 3,400 troops, will be withdrawn from Korea this fall. The schedule for a pullout of some noncombat personnel will be unaffected.

Mr. Carter did not abandon his commitment to pull out all U.S. ground troops, about 32,000 in all, over four or five years. But the postponement in the face of congressional difficulties raised questions about the fate of the plan.

Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis.,

in equipment and \$275 million in arms credits. Congressional leaders have reported that the aid proposals are in jeopardy as a result of the Korean bribery investigation and the basic opposition of many lawmakers to the pullout program.

Aid Program

Defeat of the aid program — a distinct possibility if Mr. Carter had pushed ahead now — could have damaged the credibility of U.S. support for South Korea.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff, never enthusiastic about withdrawing U.S. ground troops from Korea, had conditioned its acquiescence on enactment of the compensatory aid. For Mr. Carter to move ahead with major pullouts without being able to supply the aid would have risked a showdown with the military.

White House officials said that South Korea has been informed of

Mr. Carter's slowdown and expressed approval.

According to the original plan 6,000 U.S. troops were to be withdrawn from South Korea this year.

Mr. Carter said that 2,600 combat personnel will be withdrawn on schedule. According to the Pentagon, about 1,400 have already left.

One combat battalion of about

800 men is to be withdrawn in December, the announcement said.

However, the withdrawal of two other combat battalions, a brigade headquarters and supporting elements, totaling 2,600 men, is being postponed, until next year. Mr. Carter said that his plan to

increase U.S. Air Force strength in Korea from the present 60 F-4 Phantom fighters to a new strength of 72 jets is unchanged.

Rubens, 9 Others Found

Boast Leads Italian Police to Stolen Art

FLORENCE, April 23 (AP) — A barroom boast gave police the break they needed to recover 10 paintings — including a Rubens masterpiece — stolen in one of Italy's most daring art thefts, authorities said today. Three suspects were arrested.

Peter Paul Rubens' "The Three Graces" and the other works, also Flemish, were returned to Florence's Pitti Palace museum today, two days after they were stolen, police reported. Their value has been estimated at more than \$1 million.

Police said they arrested Franco Mefiti, 29, and Giovanni Manfredi, 31, the alleged thieves, and attorney Franco Brogi, 37, who was accused of masterminding the operation. The three were jailed on charges of theft and conspiracy, police said.

Arrestments Search

Police said that on Friday a man identified as Mr. Mefiti spoke in a bar about a "big theft" at the Pitti Palace. Mr. Manfredi was seen with Mr. Mefiti, they said.

Investigators searched the apartments of the two men and found undisclosed evidence that led them to the paintings in the trunk of Mr.

ii, which was built in the 15th century and has served as a museum since 1640. Its collection of more than 500 masterpieces from the 16th and 17th century includes Raphael and Titian.

Skylight Broken

Police said that the thieves used a ladder to climb from the museum courtyard to a roof, where they broke a skylight early Friday. Descending by rope ladder between the guards' inspection tours, the thieves pulled the paintings off gallery walls in the Palatine wing, where burglar alarms were being installed but were not yet in operation.

The Rubens was the most important of the stolen masterpieces. It is a 23-by-14-inch painting on wood of three sister goddesses — Aglaja, Euphrosyne and Thalia — embracing in the nude. In Greek mythology, they were the goddesses of pleasure, charm and beauty.

Police said that the thieves' selection of the Flemish paintings when more valuable works were available led authorities to believe that the thieves had specific instructions and perhaps were "filling an order."

BUENOS AIRES, April 23 (AP) — Argentina's military government has shut two newspapers for three days because they published reports of alleged jockeying within the ruling junta to select a new president.

The official reason given was that the newspaper stories gave the impression that the army alone, without the navy and air force support, can elect the president. A government announcement described the stories as "noxious."

Argentina Suspends 2 Newspapers 3 Days

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Guinea-Bissau Is a Model of New African Society

Once the Symbol of Portuguese Colonialism

By David Lamb

CACHEU, Guinea-Bissau, April 23 — Carlos Miranda, a former guerrilla fighter and one-time prisoner of war, sat at his rickety wooden tables, talking quietly or doing nothing, and the near-sighted bartender squinted and sweated while his family slept on the cement floor.

Outside along the one sandy road that runs southward to Bissau, once the capital of Portuguese Guinea, the town was still. Dogs lay panting in the shade of drooping palms and atop an old fort nearby a dozen rusted cannons pointed toward the estuary.

"Now I speak to a white without fear. Before, white and black did not talk. That is all we fought for, the right for respect. We did not hate the Portuguese people,

its perspective radical. But Guinea-Bissau is ruled by neither guns nor slogans. Its government is for good relations with the West and ties to the East and is even enjoy-

ing a honeymoon of sorts with its vanquished masters, the Portuguese.

Sentiments like Mr. Miranda's are heard often here. Said with compassion and confidence, they are remarkable because they underscore the fact that a 13-year guerrilla war, in which 1,800 Portuguese and thousands of liberation fighters died, left no scars of hatred and militancy on Guinea-Bissau.

Predictions Unfounded

Perhaps the wounds healed quickly because the Portuguese Army was defeated here. But whatever the reason, Guinea-Bissau has surprised almost everyone who predicted a Marxist state with strident rhetoric, militant paranoiac and racist hatred.

Certainly its glow is Marxist.

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Homegrown Ideology

Here, as in the nearby island republic of Cape Verde, the su-

كذا من المجل

Austria	125	Kenya	12.25
Belgium	125.5	Liberia	20 Fr.
Denmark	125.5	Switzerland	275 Dr.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Erie	22 P.	Netherlands	1.60 Dr.
Finland	2.50 FM	Nigeria	3.00 Dr.
France	3.00 FM	Norway	3.00 Dr.
Germany	1.50 FM	Portuguese	40 Pes.
Greece	18 Drs.	Spain	2.75 S.X.
Iceland	18 Drs.	Sweden	170 S.F.
India	40 Drs.	Turkey	ET 15
Iran	400 Drs.	U.S. Military (Eu.)	50.25
Italy	15.00 Drs.	Yugoslavia	20 Dr.

complete with illustrations, in a small green leather notebook. It was she who had thought she was about to "die, die, die," yet she recorded events with such precision that she even noted when she had switched her wristwatch from Paris to Moscow time.

Detailed Accounts

After their arrival here, many of the survivors poured out amazingly detailed recollections, talking of their experiences rather than getting some sleep, until another Korean Airways Boeing 707 lifted them off this afternoon for Anchorage, Tokyo and Seoul.

One of them, Mrs. Seko Shizuka, a 26-year-old housewife from Kobe, Japan, coolly kept a diary.

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 1)



Lee Kun-Shik
...the navigator.



Passengers from the Korean airliner leave Pan Am plane in Helsinki.
United Press International

Despite Vance-Brezhnev Talks

U.S.-Soviet SALT Gap Remains

By Murray Marder

MOSCOW, April 23 (WP) — Three days of negotiations on the SALT gap produced only limited advances in bridging the gap between the United States and the Soviet Union for a nuclear arms control pact.

Gromyko and U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon. "We are not in a breakthrough situation," the spokesman said.

There was little need for the admittance. It required seven hours of diplomatic haggling to describe the nuclear bargaining here as "useful and thorough discussions" which resulted in a narrowing of the parties' positions on some of the remaining unresolved issues.

No target date was set for completing the nuclear accord, which was first outlined in principle by Mr. Brezhnev and former President Gerald Ford at Vladivostok in November, 1974. The accord is intended to replace and expand limits on offensive nuclear weapons set in 1972. The statement said that "both sides expressed the intention to work intensively to conclude an agreement on the limitation of offensive strategic arms at the earliest possible time."

In a separate comment on his meeting yesterday with Mr. Vance, Mr. Brezhnev said through his spokesman that the talks were useful and that he "emphasized the importance of energetic efforts from both sides to find mutually acceptable decisions on questions which still remain unanswered."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

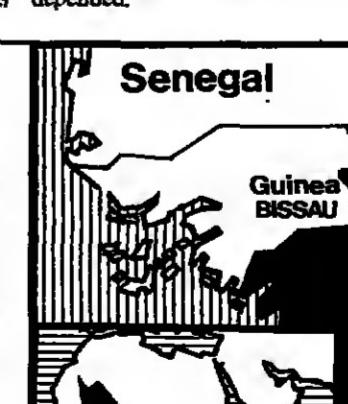
Weapons 'Onus' Now on Russia, Haig Asserts

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI) — NATO Commander Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. said today that President Carter, by delaying a final decision on production of the neutron warhead, has "placed the onus" on the Soviet Union to slow its weapons buildup.

Gen. Haig, who served as White House chief of staff under former President Richard Nixon, also said that he does not expect to tell his side of Watergate in the foreseeable future.

Interviewed on U.S. television, Gen. Haig said a failure of arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union would lead to a resumption of the weapons race. He said that he detects a "worrysome trend" in the enlargement of Warsaw Pact forces in eastern Europe.

Gen. Haig said that he thinks the decision not to immediately build the neutron warhead "could have been somewhat better handled." But he said that he is concerned "that we not indulge in an orgy of finger-pointing" in the Western alliance.



Senegal

Guinea BISSAU

was granted in September, 1974, their civilian numbers dropped from about 2,500 to today's level of 350. Most Portuguese left with no sorrows.

And they left little: 14 university

arrests are few, soldiers are unobtrusive, despite some occasional overzealousness of the police.

Homegrown Ideology

Here, as in the nearby island republic of Cape Verde, the su-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

At Close of Congress

Spanish Communists Hail New Non-Leninist Party

MADRID, April 23 (Reuters)—Thousands of flag-waving Spanish Communists today celebrated what was called the beginning of a new non-Leninist Eurocommunist era, as they ended a five-day party congress — their first in Spain since the 1936-39 civil war.

The party changed its label from "Marxist-Leninist" to "Marxist-Democratic and Revolutionary," despite Soviet protests.

Secretary-General Santiago Carrillo, re-elected last night with other party leaders, told the rally in a packed hall: "Before the congress, they said the Spanish Communist party was not democratic. Now all the world has seen it is democratic."

"Before the congress they said the Spanish Communist party would emerge a broken party. Now all the world has left the party even more united than before."

The re-election of Mr. Carrillo, 63, secretary-general for the last 18 years, was an endorsement of his Eurocommunist policy of independence from Moscow and commitment to full parliamentary democracy.

The decision to alter the party's description of itself was inspired by Mr. Carrillo's desire to steer away from the Leninist theory of violent proletarian revolution. The change was made at a time when Spanish Communists, banned until last year, have gained respectability.

Mr. Carrillo said: "We have not abandoned our identity; we are the party that struggled against Franco. We will carry on struggling to bring freedom and democracy to every corner of Spain."

He said that the main task ahead was to prepare for municipal elections, and he forecast that thou-

sands of Communists would take over town halls across the country.

In last year's parliamentary election, the Communists came in third, with 9 per cent of the votes; the center-right party of Premier Adolfo Suarez won 34 per cent and the Socialists 26 per cent.

Democratic Gesture

Accused of stifling dissent within the party during its long years underground, Mr. Carrillo submitted his policies to unprecedented debate both during the congress and at provincial party meetings preceding it.

But the democratic gesture that helped Mr. Carrillo maintain his position now places new limits on his authority.

Already he has been forced to expand the central committee from 138 to 160 members and to take in younger members with new ideas.

Three of the new members of the executive committee come from the Communist-led Workers Commission Trade Union, whose victory in recent factory elections in Spain gives them a bigger voice within the party.

Mr. Carrillo may find it increasingly difficult to control these young labor representatives whose loyalty may be divided between their party and their unions.

An agreement on wage restraint in exchange for political reforms, signed by Mr. Carrillo with Mr. Suarez and other opposition leaders, already has been criticized by Communists.

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Former concentration camp prisoners and West German soldiers march in Cologne in an anti-Nazi demonstration under the banner: "Against the rehabilitation of Nazism."

15,000 Hold Anti-Nazi Demonstration in Cologne

COLOGNE, April 23 (AP)—Almost 15,000 protesters from West Germany, France and Poland, including survivors of Hitler's death camps, held an anti-Nazi march yesterday in Cologne.

It was one of the biggest anti-Nazi demonstrations in West Germany since the end of World War II. More than 1,600 police were on duty to prevent violence between the marchers and about 30 pro-Nazi youths who had been refused permission to stage a demonstration of their own.

Four members of the neo-Nazi group, clad in black uniforms, were arrested. One had scribbled

forbidden neo-Nazi slogans on a wall and three were arrested because they carried iron bars.

Many of the marchers came to Cologne from France in a 180-km caravan. March leaders claimed that some demonstrators were from East Germany and other Communist countries in Eastern Europe. "Auschwitz—4,000,000 Dead," the slogan on one banner read. It was carried by survivors of Auschwitz, one of the most notorious of Hitler's concentration camps.

About 15 West German soldiers who defied military rules by wearing their uniforms in the parade walked under a banner that read: "Never Again, Fascism—Never Again War."

German TV Seeks 'Holocaust' Series

By John Vinocur

BONN, April 23 (NYT)—West German television officials say that they are negotiating to buy the "Holocaust" series on the Nazi persecution of Jews, although some German critics suggested that the programs resembled soap opera and were best understood in the context of the ratings battle of U.S. networks.

One reviewer, writing from New York, even asserted that West German television already had chronicled the annihilation of six million Jews better than "Holocaust." But other West German correspondents in the United States found that the series was fair, avoided stereotyping Germans as chronic sources of evil and seemed to have a worthwhile educational effect.

Spokesmen for ARD, one of the two state-subsidized West German television networks, said that a decision on whether to buy the series from NBC would be made soon at a meeting of program directors.

The second national channel, ZDF, was also planning to examine "Holocaust" and indicated that it might bid against ARD.

Serious Undertaking

Peter Mertesheimer, an official of an ARD affiliate who will make the final recommendation on the purchase, said that after watching the series he understood the point of view of German critics who believed that it was banal. But he also

thought that it was ban



HAIL TO THE CHIEF—Iron Eyes Cody, a Cherokee, visits the Oval Office and presents President Carter with an Indian chief headdress to call attention to the anniversary of Keep America Beautiful, Inc., a program with which Chief Cody has been associated.

Ads in U.S. Journals

CIA Is Recruiting Doctors To Treat Overseas Agents

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, April 23 (WP)—The Central Intelligence Agency is recruiting doctors to work at its outposts around the world to treat officers and agents of the agency.

The CIA will not say why it recruits its own doctors, except to point out that it occasionally conducts "medical evasions" from remote or threatened regions of the world where people "must be given medical support or blown out for medical treatment."

Informed sources with past ties to the CIA said that the agency has long relied on its own doctors in the United States and abroad, partly because it does not want its officers and agents drugged, anesthetized or put in compromising medical situations where information can be extracted from them.

Through an New York advertising agency named Gaynor and DuCas the CIA has placed ads in two of the nation's leading medical journals advertising for physicians. One ad ran April 13 in the New England Journal of Medicine and the other ran April 21 in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Both ads employ the same low-key pitch, saying: "The Central Intelligence Agency has opportunities for physicians to serve overseas. Positions involve management of health care delivery systems for employees and dependents. Attractive benefits and opportunity for foreign travel. U.S. citizenship required."

The salary offered by the CIA is \$33,845 a year. The ads say nothing about age, experience or specialty. Presumably, the CIA is looking only for doctors who have graduated from medical school, completed their internships and passed their state medical boards.

The CIA said that it saw nothing

unusual in the ads and that it had run similar ads in 1975 and 1976. Both medical journals said that this was the first time they had received an ad from the CIA.

The CIA refused to say how many doctors it employs or how many it is seeking.

Former CIA officers said one reason the CIA wants its own doctors overseas is to keep an eye on the physical and mental health of its officers and agents, who as a former officer put it, "are often under great stress in overseas assignments."

Another former CIA official said that in recent years the CIA has been reducing the number of its officers whose cover is employment in U.S. Embassies. Nowadays, cover is often a private U.S. firm or institution, which means agency people no longer have access to U.S. military and embassy doctors serving abroad, he said.

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT)—A federal appeals court has ruled that a New York state law that prescribes sentences of up to life in prison for the sale of small amounts of narcotics does not impose unconstitutional severe penalties.

The 2-to-1 decision on Friday endorsed the state's authority to enforce its stringent narcotics laws. It said: "The paramount role of determining that the punishment fit the crime is that of the legislature of the state."

The decision reversed a federal court ruling that sentences of up to life in prison for two women in cases involving small amounts of cocaine constituted "cruel and unusual punishment."

"People decided to act to change the world" in 1968, said Mr. Rudd, joined by a panel of former student activists who gathered to reminisce about the disturbances.

"I was thrust into leadership," he said, "not out of any extraordinary character, but merely because I tended, at times, to articulate certain things that other people were feeling."

Mr. Rudd, 30, has joined the generation he told his peers never to trust. He surfaced last year after living as a fugitive for almost a decade and pleaded guilty in New York to a criminal trespass charge stemming from the 1968 riot.

The former student leader, who grew up in Maplewood, N.J., also pleaded guilty in Chicago to battery charges stemming from the radical Weatherman-sponsored "Days of Rage" rallies held in that city in 1969.

Explosion in Lisbon

MOSCOW, April 23 (Reuters)—Three leaders of the left-center Radical party were questioned by the police today after attending the largest civilian political gathering in Argentina since the military regime banned such activity two years ago.

Former Vice President Carlos Peret and Antonio Troccoli, the party's last congressional leader, were picked up at their homes during the night and taken to federal police headquarters.

They left seven hours later after Enrique Vanoli, a secretary of the party's national committee, complied with a telephone summons to join them for the interrogation about a statement signed by 40 radical leaders who met here yesterday.

The statement urged the military government, which seized power in 1976, to permit all groups to take part in planning a return to democracy that President Jorge Videla has promised at some time in the future.

Soviet Aide to Helsinki

LISBON, April 23 (AP)—A grenade exploded yesterday at the Lisbon office representing the Azores Islands, damaging a foreign diplomat's car and breaking windows. The attack came after a week of disturbances in the Azores.

10 Years After Crisis

'78 Columbia Students Hear '68 Student Radical

NEW YORK, April 23 (UPI)—Ten years ago today, a crowd of Columbia University students listened to a speech by student activist Mark Rudd, marched through the school's Manhattan campus and took over several university buildings.

In 1968, students demanded that Columbia stop construction of a gymnasium in Morningside Park near Harlem and sever its ties to the "military-industrial complex," which was then waging the Vietnam conflict.

The gym was not built in the park but later constructed on the main campus. U.S. involvement in Vietnam ended in 1973.

"We felt that something big was happening in history in 1968," Mr. Rudd said Thursday.



Mark Rudd

Appeals Court Backs N.Y. on Drug Penalties

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Occidental Says Park, U.S. Aides Received Funds

LOS ANGELES, April 23 (API)—South Korean businessman Tongsun Park and three U.S. political figures were among those named by Occidental Petroleum in a report on the company's \$1.2 million in questionable payments.

The report said that the company made illegal domestic political contributions to Gov. Dolph Briscoe of Texas, former Louisiana Gov. John McKeithen, and to the 1970 campaign of former Tennessee Sen. William Brock, who is chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Park, who has testified in the South Korean influence-buying investigation in Washington, was said to have received a questionable \$15,357 commission on a coal sale made by an Occidental subsidiary.

Also named as having received improper payments was a committee for former Rep. Richard Hanna of California, who pleaded guilty last month to a conspiracy charge in connection with the Park investigation.

Occidental used two funds between 1969 and 1975 to make illegal or improper payments totaling \$1.2 million, the report said. Illegal domestic political contributions accounted for \$21,440, the report said, while unlawful payments to officials of foreign governments totaled \$10,873. Another \$955,129 was characterized as being of uncertain status, but the report said \$834,129 of that involved foreign payments.

Compromise on Pricing

Congress Unit Agrees to Decontrol Gas

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, April 23 (WP)—The natural gas pricing compromise reached by a group of House-Senate energy conferees would remove price controls gradually from newly discovered natural gas, with federal controls to be removed entirely by the end of 1984, subject to reimposition for one 18-month period if prices rise too high.

This compares with President Carter's request to continue price regulation at higher levels, which the House approved, and with the Senate's vote to end controls after two years.

Conference staff members said that the cost to consumers would be about \$12 billion to \$15 billion more than under present law by 1985. It would be about an even split between the House and Senate versions of the bill, they said. The administration had estimated that deregulation would cost consumers \$70 billion more than present law by 1985.

Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., a

sponsor of the legislation, said he left the conference early to catch a plane. House conferees had voted 13 to 12 last month for a proposal which was further modified by the small group of conferees at their closed sessions.

Fair Balance'

Sen. Jackson said he felt that the agreement "strikes a fair balance between the interests of natural gas producers and consumers." He noted that Congress has wrestled with natural gas pricing for a generation, since the Supreme Court ruled in 1954 that regulation was authorized by an act of Congress, and has never been able to agree on a solution.

Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., a

staunch supporter of regulation, said he would try to sell the compromise to other House conferees.

Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.Mex., one of three Senate Republicans who joined Sen. Jackson in supporting the gradual deregulation plan, said that neither the President, House nor Senate got its way in the compromise and that the result was "probably a package good for consumer and producer alike."

Industry contends deregulation is needed to assure adequate supplies. The administration contended that it would do very well under Mr. Carter's plan, which would raise the price ceiling for new gas from \$1.49 per thousand cubic feet to \$1.75 and let it rise annually with inflation.

Atherton, Sadat Discuss Resuming Mideast Talks

HURGHADA, Egypt, April 23 (Reuters)—U.S. special envoy Alfred Atherton said today he had arrived at a "much clearer understanding" of the peace negotiations between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and "possible approaches" to resuming Middle East peace negotiations.

Mr. Atherton did not elaborate after meeting with the Egyptian leader at this Red Sea port. But he said that he was taking a personal message from President Sadat to Washington for President Carter.

He said that Mr. Sadat had also offered to send his foreign minister, Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel, to Washington after Mr. Carter's forthcoming talks with Israeli leaders.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin will meet President Carter during a visit to the United States next week.

Mr. Begin will be in the United States to join celebrations for the 30th anniversary of the founding of Israel. Officials said he would probably see Mr. Carter on May 1 or 2.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan is due in Washington Wednesday for talks with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, and has said that the United States might then present new ideas to break the deadlock between Israel and Egypt. By then, Mr. Vance will have had a report from Mr. Atherton.

As Mr. Atherton flew here for his meeting with Mr. Sadat, the Egyptian leader was quoted as saying in an interview with the weekly

magazine October that he still did not despair of reaching a settlement.

After the talks, Mr. Atherton said: "I think we have arrived at a much clearer understanding, in a much more detailed way today, of possible approaches to resume the negotiations."

Peace talks between Egypt and Israel have been deadlocked since January over a declaration of principles for a Middle East settlement.

Egypt has refused to resume direct political negotiations with Israel until there is agreement on the declaration.

The Egyptians insist it must include Israeli recognition of the Palestinian right to self-determination and Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories. But Israel has rejected these demands.

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Exposure Shifts Political Compass

TV Cameras Change Canada Parliament

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, April 23 (NYT)—Live television broadcasting of the Canadian Parliament, started here six months ago, has brought changes to the tradition-bound House of Commons and is expected to have a significant impact on the national elections expected in June.

Viewers were attracted to the first telecasts, a broadcasting official said, because of intense public interest in the daily debate over charges of illegal burglaries and other alleged crimes by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Reaction from constituents, among other evidence, indicates that the five-day-a-week performance has kept its audience.

Effects of the televests noted by legislators and others are believed to have influenced Canadian politics. Emerging political personalities like Joseph Clark, who came from obscurity two years ago to head the Progressive Conservative Party and later to become the leader of the opposition, have gained exposure. The quality of debate in Commons has been elevated and, according to the speaker of the house, James Jerome, the nature of Parliament has been changed for the better.

Urged for U.S.

"I have no hesitation in recommending it to the Congress as well," Mr. Jerome said. Touching on a controversy that has delayed a proposal for live broadcasts of the U.S. Congress, he urged that the technical operation be handled by a crew under control of legislators, as in Canada, instead of making the production "a sort of network thing."

"I don't think there is any doubt that the effect has been all positive," Mr. Jerome said. "There is the strongest evidence that television has really awakened an unprecedented interest in the Parliament. We're talking here of a coast-to-coast, deep-seated and sustained demand."

"In terms of the House itself, I'm also convinced that the medium is having a positive effect on the members," he continued, citing an apparent increase in "soul-searching" by legislators. Noting a decline in disorderly behavior, he added, "It would be regrettable if it were to disappear altogether because then it would become too much of a sewing circle."

Objections by television viewers to "raucous behavior" in Commons, where debate is often drowned out by the voices of hecklers, a parliamentary tradition inherited from Britain, recently prompted former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker to admonish members to maintain decorum. Shocked students in his rural Saskatchewan constituency had told him that they would be thrown out of school for such conduct, he said.

Boos for Opposition

Political analysts expect television to tend to favor the opposition, because public reaction has shown predominant interest in the daily 45-minute question period, when the most effective opposition speakers make the most embarrassing inquiries into official affairs that they can devise.

It is conceded that Mr. Clark, who will seek to displace Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau in the coming election, has shown unexpected talent and force in han-

dling the questions — traditionally the privilege of the leader of the opposition. But close associates of Mr. Trudeau, who has been wearing his hair shorter since cameras entered the chamber in October, say that the Prime Minister likes having his responses to Mr. Clark televised.

The anticipated complaints from members caught by the lens in undignified attitudes have failed to materialize, said Tom Van Dusen, a government adviser to the television production crew. Only the person speaking and those nearest him come within camera range, he said, and the most embarrassing shot was on the first day when a Cabinet minister sitting next to Mr. Trudeau was seen picking his teeth.

Flaws Cited

Flaws in the coverage cited by viewers include the absence of simultaneous interpretation for the two official languages used in the Commons, which are carried as spoken on the floor without translation. Interpretation in early telecasts from French to English, by far the majority language, brought protests from French speakers and was dropped, an official said.

Not all members are content with the televests. "Focusing on the floor of the House leaves the public totally unaware of all the work we do outside, like in committees," said Stanley Korchniak of Saskatchewan, voicing a common objection. Howard Johnson, a Conservative from British Columbia, and a foe of the televests, said: "Television has changed the system by introducing the new business of our talking to the nation when we are supposed to be engaged in debate with each other on legislation."

United Press International
CHECKED SMUGGLERS—It was checkmate by customs when smugglers tried to get 1,200 pounds of compressed marijuana into the U.S. in the legs of chess tables. Authorities confiscated 190 cartons, each containing five chess tables, and arrested four Colombians.

In Georgia Gambling Case

2 Acquitted Despite Carter Testimony

MACON, Ga., April 23 (UPI)—

Despite videotaped testimony by President Carter, who accused a Democratic legislator of seeking advance warning of gambling raids, a federal jury acquitted the lawmaker and a former sheriff of conspiracy charges.

State Sen. Culver Kidd of Milledgeville and former Baldwin County Sheriff Buford Lingold could have been sentenced to five

years in prison and fined \$22,000 each if convicted of teaming with central Georgia gamblers to block state raids on rural nightspots using slot machines and other gambling equipment.

The government contended that Mr. Kidd, an opponent of the 1972 governmental reorganization package proposed by then-Gov. Carter, offered to vote for it if Mr. Carter would arrange two hours' notice of

state gambling raids. The indictment said that Mr. Lingold knew of slot machines in the county and took bribes to let them operate.

Alleged Offer Relayed

Mr. Carter's testimony told of the alleged offer, relayed to him by a lawmaker who also testified for the prosecution.

"I think everyone felt like, if the president's testimony was what it should have been, why wasn't something done in 1972, six years ago?" said Mr. Kidd.

U.S. District Judge Wilbur Owens jr., who presided over the five-day trial and the taping of Mr. Carter's testimony earlier in Washington, had forbidden attorneys to pose that question to the jury. He said that it made no difference when Mr. Carter spoke publicly for the first time.

Asked if his old foe, now in the White House, was behind his troubles, Mr. Kidd replied, "I think that's very evident."

Juror Barry Peters said that the panel did not attach any particular importance to Mr. Carter's testimony because of his office.

Jury foreman Calvin Jones agreed that the jurors were not unduly impressed by Mr. Carter's testimony. "We were influenced by the testimony," he said. "There just wasn't evidence to convict them."

The suit is similar to one in which an out-of-court settlement was approved by a Beaumont, Texas, federal judge on behalf of 445 former workers at the plant. The 445 workers, or their survivors, split \$20 million from the settlement — in which the federal government paid a considerable amount.

One of Mr. Trudeau's early accomplishments was the passage of the Official Languages Act, which gives French equal status with English in the federal government. This has made federal services available in French throughout Canada. It has resulted in bilingual signs on all federal installations and bilingual labeling on commercial products.

A concomitant change was to increase French representation in the federal government. Besides Mr. Trudeau, French Canadians in high places now include Jean Chretien, the finance minister, and a number of other Cabinet officers, as well as the governor-general, Jules Leger, who represents Queen Elizabeth as head of state.

Mr. Trudeau has had less success

News Analysis

Trudeau: A Changed Man Leading a Changed Country

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, April 23 (NYT)—Pierre Trudeau marked his 10th anniversary last week as the Prime Minister, a changed man leading a changing country.

At 58, Mr. Trudeau still projects vigor and zest as he travels about the country, but the trendy figure of years past, when an evening out might find him escorting such glamorous personalities as Barbra Streisand, have become part of history. Gone, too, is the exuberant national adulation that accompanied his political rise, a phenomenon known to Canadians as "Trudeumania."

The breakup of his marriage to a much younger woman, the former Margaret Sinclair of Vancouver, has left Mr. Trudeau with a new and sympathetic public image as a "single parent," often accompanied on his travels by one or more of three young sons.

'Priceless Asset'

The Canadian leader emerges from a decade in power — a record surpassed by only 3 of his 14 predecessors in the office — as a respected figure in international affairs, but facing serious challenges in his own country.

As the senior head of government in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, he was hailed by Vice-President Mondale, during an official visit to Ottawa earlier this year, as "a priceless asset to the industrial democracies of the world."

The deterioration of the once-robust Canadian economy, which now suffers high inflation, the highest unemployment rate since the Depression and a weakening Canadian dollar, has forced Mr. Trudeau to defend his policies almost daily in Parliament.

Answering critics of his economic ideas, he cites statistics to show that the number of people living below the official poverty line has been halved over the last decade to 10 per cent, and contends that this proves the success of a program for the "Just Society," a key slogan of his administration.

Elusive Goals

However, the major goals of Mr. Trudeau's policies both abroad and at home have been elusive. His aim of reducing Canadian economic dependence upon the United States through a policy known as the "third option" — that is, increasing trade with other countries, as opposed to the other alternatives of strengthening the links with the United States or leaving the relationship unchanged — has failed to produce significant change.

The new policy was proclaimed in 1972, when the United States accounted for more than two-thirds of Canada's imports and exports. The proportion today remains about the same.

Mr. Trudeau was swept to power in 1968 on a platform of "national unity," which meant a bridging of the gulf between the English-speaking majority and the 27 per cent of Canada's 23 million persons whose mother tongue is French. A decade later, Canada has been racked by the election of a government in French-speaking Quebec, Mr. Trudeau's native province, the aim of which is to make Quebec an independent country.

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Pierre Elliott Trudeau

in his plan to make Canada "irreversibly bilingual" by training English-speaking civil servants in French.

In addition, the increasing French presence in the government, which Mr. Trudeau recently characterized as "a very important accomplishment" of his leadership, and other linguistic measures promoting French have contributed to a virulent "English backlash," especially in the western provinces.

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Abductors Made Empain Pledge Future Payment

PARIS, April 23 (AP)—Kidnapped Belgian Baron Edouard Empain was forced to sign letters promising to pay his captors 40 million francs (about \$8.7 million) on release, French police confirmed today.

The gang said that if the money were not paid, they would shoot three persons at random and make Baron Empain responsible by pinning the letters to their bodies, said Commissioner Robert Ottavoli, who led the long search for Baron Empain.

The baron signed the letters on March 27, minutes before being released from a suburban house where he had been kept for nine weeks, hooded and chained in a make-shift tent in one room; Mr. Ottavoli said.

But he added that the threat was not being taken seriously and that the money had not been paid. The three gang leaders are under arrest and the others have been identified and are being hunted in Europe.

1,000 Homeless In Canada City

ST. EUSTACHE, Quebec, April 23 (AP)—More than 1,000 persons have been forced out of their homes here because of a gasoline leak into the local sewer system and may not be able to go back for several months.

Authorities believe that more than 40,000 gallons of gasoline has leaked out of an underground tank at a service station during the last year. Only 8,000 gallons have been pumped out of the ground.

Residents of this small city 30 kilometers northwest of Montreal had been complaining for the last four months of the smell of gasoline fumes, but officials did not find the gasoline in the sewers until February.

UPI Staffer Resigns Over Pulitzer Mixup

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—United Press International has reported that that Jim Schweiker, 36, who last week mistakenly won the Pulitzer Prize for spot photography, has resigned.

Mr. Schweiker, of Indianapolis, said that his effectiveness as a representative of UPI had been seriously diminished by the mixup. He won the prize Monday, but three days later it was taken from him and awarded to John Blair, a freelance photographer who took the picture, which showed an Indiana real estate executive held at gunpoint.

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The newspaper said that according to the confidential report the terrorists are trained at urban guerrilla centers in Czechoslovakia and are financed and directed by the Soviet Union. In addition, the terrorists have contacts with Palestinian guerrillas, the report said.

Athens Paper Predicts Terror

ATHENS, April 23 (AP)—Greek police have been warned that organized groups backed by Italian terrorists are planning a wave of political executions and kidnappings, the newspaper Acropolis reported today.

The warning came from Italian officials in a confidential report,

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Of Industrial Production in Developed Nations

Energy Conservation Shown to Improve Efficiency

By Joseph Fritchett

PARIS, April 23 (IHT)—Campaigns to conserve energy have improved significantly the efficiency of industrial countries in energy use—a change that eventually could alter the dimensions of the energy crisis in any revival of rapid economic growth.

In Western Europe, the United States and Japan, the same amount of goods now can be produced for the equivalent of less oil, according to statistics released recently by the International Energy Agency (IEA), whose headquarters is in Paris. The figures indicated that each point of industrial growth now needed only about a third as much extra energy as before.

The IEA figures showed the cumulative impact in the last five years of energy-saving innovations, including the adoption of new industrial production methods, the spread of thermal insulation in homes and offices and the imposition of speed limits and other measures to improve efficiency in transportation.

Trend Reversed

In these statistics, a clear picture emerges in which energy input has dropped as a factor of gross domestic product (GDP). This energy-conscious pattern reversed a pre-1973 trend toward increasingly energy-intensive development.

The IEA findings are not conclusive because member countries still must verify the national statistics, and experts need to weigh the potential impact of worldwide recession on this picture of reduced energy consumption and a reduced share of energy in industrial transformation.

But IEA experts here said that at least one-third of the reduction in energy consumption should be credited to improved efficiency.

In an outstanding performance, Britain registered a net drop in its energy consumption while managing to expand its industrial production.

Britain consumed the equivalent of 212 million tons of oil last year—a reduction of 0.27 per cent from pre-crisis 1972. Since this figure covered demand, not imports, it was not affected by Britain's North Sea production.

Britain was the only country to accomplish the feat of converting less energy into more output. But other IEA members, while they consumed more energy annually, sharply cut the rate of energy growth as a factor of economic growth. In most IEA countries, the rate of increase in energy consumption fell behind the rate of national development for the first time.

In the United States, where President Carter is trying to promote new energy measures, considerable improvements were shown: since 1972, the rate of increase in energy consumption has slowed from 4.3 per cent pre-1972 to 0.88 per cent now; energy as a factor of GDP has dropped from 1.58 tons of oil per thousand dollars to 1.46; and only 0.34 extra barrels of oil are needed for each additional thousand dollars in economic growth—a dramatic change from the 1.11 extra barrels needed prior to 1973.

In IEA countries the amount of energy represented in each thousand dollars of gross domestic product has dropped. The IEA countries (most Western industrial states except Australia and France) consumed the equivalent of 1.41 tons of oil for each thousand dollars of GDP—a reduction from the comparable figure in 1972 of 1.51 tons of oil equivalent. In 1960, it was 1.46 tons; the upward trend persisted until 1973, when it was reversed by the oil crisis.

According to this sophisticated indicator, IEA countries today can add \$1,000 to their output while adding the equivalent of less than a half ton of oil to their consumption—an improvement over the extra 1.06 tons needed before 1973.

While the United States scored the most dramatic turnaround in this projection, Japan boosted its

energy efficiency outlook from 1.02 tons per growth point to 0.67 tons. France cut its oil increment to 0.54 tons from 0.86.

New Technologies
This "energy coefficient" partly reflected the impact of new technologies supplanting energy-guzzling installations in factories, homes and vehicles. Gradually, these changes mean that industrial countries can envisage expanding their economies without simultaneously increasing their dependence on energy imports as heavily as in the past.

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For example, new cement plants have halved their energy quotients by adopting "dry" production methods. The paper and pulp industry in Sweden plans a 15 per cent energy saving. In the United States, the steel industry could economize 12 per cent by heeding IEA recommendations.

While changes require investment and changeover time, the impact has begun to emerge in the newly released figures. Britain's chemical industry, a heavy user of energy as fuel and feedstock, has conserved energy by new processes. And Imperial Chemical Industries said that it cut energy by 18 per cent for the same output. Another big user, B.P. Chemicals, earmarked \$50 million for 40 energy-saving projects.

Progress in other fields included speed limits in most European countries and a drive to insulate 50 per cent of dwellings within this decade.

IEA experts were divided about the implications of the figures for the outlook on energy consumption. Some experts argued that improvements in efficiency will allow the industrial states to keep the plateau on growth-rates of energy consumption as a factor in economic expansion. However, other experts predicted that a new surge in development would restore the overall growth.

From the IEA forecasts, it emerged that, while industrial coun-

tries were temporarily stabilizing their energy-growth rates, the trend remained different from developing countries, which were just starting to equip themselves with industrial bases.

In Spain, for instance, the energy component of economic output rose from the equivalent of 1.20 tons of oil to 1.35 tons since the energy crisis. Similarly, Spain's "energy coefficient" worsened from 1.10 tons to 1.63 tons of oil per extra thousand dollars in GDP. Meanwhile, Spain's energy consumption has increased by 6 per cent a year—a faster rate than any industrial country.

Governments in developing countries faced the need for energy-intensive investments before reaching the sort of plateau in energy consumption rates that the industrialized countries apparently have attained, IEA experts said.

SHAKY SPACECRAFT—The Shuttle Enterprise Orbiter is hoisted about 360 feet in the 420-foot vibration-test facility at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala., where it will be joined with its external tank and subjected to vibrations similar to those of actual launch. Associated Press

\$3.80 an Hour for Pilot

Low Pay Is Driving Many From U.K. Armed Forces

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—Disgranted by low pay, low morale and minimal fringe benefits, British pilots, army and navy officers and enlisted men are leaving the military service by the thousands.

Officers—in the best British tradition—are leading the exodus, applying in droves for early discharge.

Even an elite unit like the Royal Air Force, credited by Sir Winston Churchill with saving England from catastrophe in World War II, faces a shortage of pilots.

Take fighter pilot Chris Cole, for instance. He earns the equivalent of about \$3.80 an hour—the same as a bus driver in London.

The government is considering steps to turn the tide, but even if an expected pay rise goes through, it will be limited to 10 per cent at a time when many members of the military earn 30 per cent less than civilians with similar qualifications.

In the RAF, if the trend continues, there will be 200 more planes than pilots in two years. It has 1,450 officers waiting to get out, a 77 per cent increase over last year, and 1,200 other airmen have applied for early retirement.

The Royal Navy has had a 68 per cent jump over last year in the number of officers asking to leave. And in the 162,000-man army, officials estimate that between 6,500 and 10,000 have left or applied to leave.

Army sources say that 977 officers applied for premature voluntary release in the last year—46%

of them in the last four months. That equals the officer strength of 30 battalions. Between 1973 and last year, only 562 officers asked to be released.

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Waiting It Out in Rhodesia

Secretary of State Vance and British Foreign Secretary David Owen did the only thing they could do when they met last week with the parties to the Rhodesian conflict: They listened, and made no promises. That was sensible, because the United States and Britain lack leverage to force a compromise between Prime Minister Smith and his newfound black partners on the one hand and their black Patriotic Front challengers on the other. But Washington and London may well have the logic of events going for them. Once the two Rhodesian sides step close enough to the precipice, they may decide that talking is better than fighting.

The burden of compromise is likely to fall harder on the Salisbury government than on the Patriotic Front. In the recent exploratory talks the Front went some distance (but by no means all the way) toward accepting the current version of last August's Anglo-American plan which still looks like the fairest way to provide for genuine majority rule while continuing to safeguard minority rights. It calls for a British caretaker authority and UN supervision of elections for a post-independence government. By contrast, the Salisbury Four (Smith, Bishop Muzorewa, Sithole and Chief Chirau) told Vance that they would "consider" the Anglo-American plan. But they contend that since they have already embarked on a course leading to rule by Rhodesia's 97 per cent black majority, it is up to the Front to come along on their terms.

* * *

There is probably more bravado than substance behind their assertion that the future lies with them. Smith's three black colleagues assume that once the guerrillas see black faces in the government they will abandon the struggle. But by some accounts, blacks have greeted last month's "internal settlement" with skepticism at best, hostility at worst. It may, hence, be just as likely that the war will beat up as the training camps in Zambia and Mozambique turn out additional fighters, and as Soviet and Cuban aid (if not active intervention) intensifies. And as the cost of war, now about \$1 million a day, increases and the Rhodesian economy continues to decline, more whites are likely to

THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Test for Cubans in Africa

A major test of Cuban intentions in Africa is now taking shape. Are the Cubans merely tools of an expansionist Soviet policy? Or is Fidel Castro acting on his own, in pursuit of his old dream of Third World revolution? Or, as the Cubans themselves have claimed, is their role both independent and modest, consisting essentially of helping allied governments (Angola, Ethiopia) to repel foreign invaders? The way that Havana responds to the impending confrontation between the Ethiopian government and the secessionist forces in Eritrea should do much to answer those questions.

The case of Eritrea is very different from the tribally based secession movements common in other parts of Africa. Maintaining borders that existed at the time of decolonization is not at issue. For most of the first half of this century, Eritrea was an Italian colony unconnected with independent Ethiopia. Federated to Ethiopia in 1952, Eritrea remained politically distinct until 1962, when it was finally incorporated into its larger neighbor.

The incorporation was resisted militarily from the beginning. The Eritrean guerrillas thus view their long struggle as a national liberation movement. They have received support from a number of Arab states and, until recently, from Cuba and the Soviet Union. But, in the main, they have relied on their own resources, and now control more than 90 per cent of the province's territory. Because Eritrea separates the rest of Ethiopia from the sea, the Ethiopian rulers are determined to win it back. On what they deem a question of national interest, Ethiopia's present leftist military leaders have not acted

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Indochina: Red Tyranny

The ghastly trauma of the American defeat left many people feeling they simply did not want to bear any more about Indochina for the time being. Nevertheless ... the Cambodians and the Vietnamese are going through hell. In the past few days, the Daily Telegraph has been publishing ... reports [that] show beyond doubt that the peoples of both countries are ready to go to desperate lengths to get out. Most take to the sea.

Where Communists take power, their first preoccupation is to stop the people getting out. The bulk of the Indochina escapees have been coming from Vietnam. This is partly because the Cambodian regime exercises a

Fifty Years Ago

April 24, 1928

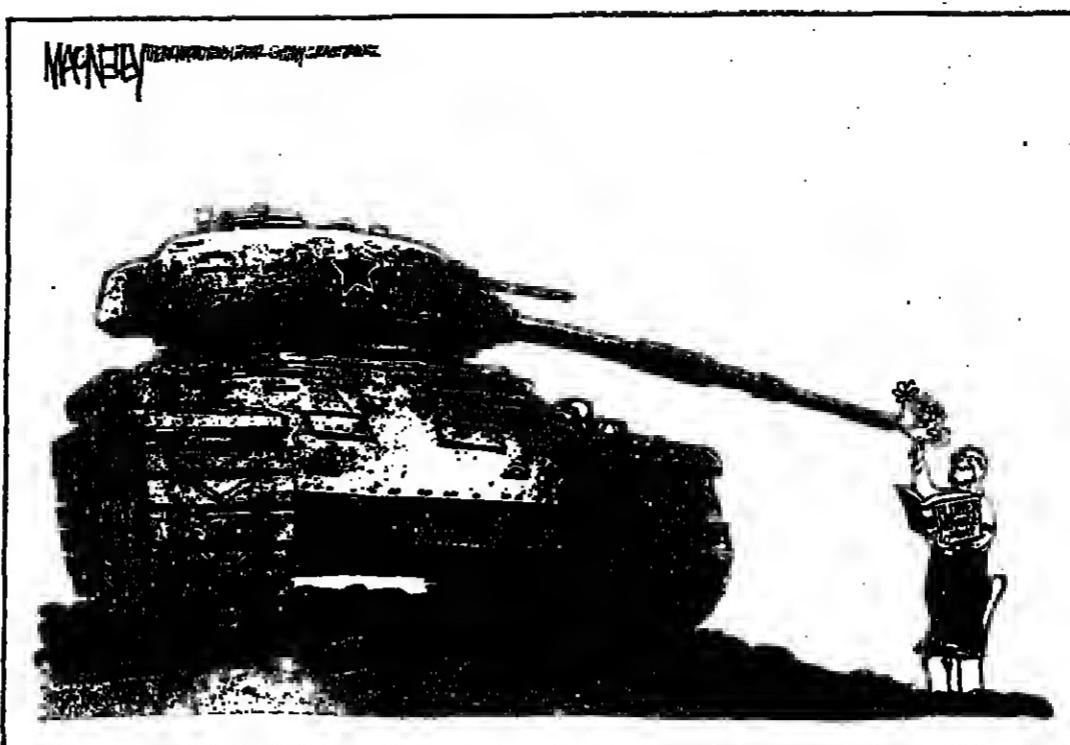
PARIS—Newspapers have become so gigantic a financial proposition in the United States that it is doubtful if any of the big cities in particular will ever again see a new daily publication, declared Herbert Gumson, president of the Brooklyn Eagle Publishing Co., who has just arrived in Paris for a short holiday. "The expenses, all of them, are just too enormous," he said.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 24, 1903

LONDON—There was great rejoicing all over London yesterday. Income tax payers were, of course, the people most interested in the statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. C.T. Ritchie. It was expected that there would be a substantial reduction in the income tax. The optimistic thought that it would be threepence to the pound; the pessimistic, tuppence.



The Latest Israeli Proposals

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—With Prime Minister Begin and Foreign Minister Dayan of Israel coming here in the next few days, the Carter administration is now studying very carefully the Israeli government's latest formulation of its policy for breaking the present diplomatic impasse in the Middle East.

President Carter broke openly with Begin on the meaning of UN Security Council Resolution 242 and on how to determine the future of the Palestinian Arabs. The Israeli government has now redefined its position, and while its latest proposals have not been published, it can be stated on the authority of high officials that they are as follows:

It is Israel's position with regard to Resolution 242 that it is "prepared to negotiate peace treaties in fulfillment of all the principles of Security Council Resolution 242." Israel agrees that these principles "will serve as the basis for negotiations between Israel and all the neighboring states, i.e. Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon."

In enumerating the principles of 242, Israel includes the principle of "withdrawal of Israel armed forces from territories occupied in the conflict of '67," as well as the principle which calls for "secure and recognized boundaries within which every state in the area will live in peace."

As far as the question of the Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank and the Gaza district is concerned, Israel holds that they "will have the right to participate in the determination of their future." This right will be exercised in the framework of talks to be held among Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and representatives of these Palestinian Arabs.

Redefinition

This authorized Israeli position does not, of course, meet President Sadar's demands or even Carter's expectations, and was not designed to do so, but it is important nonetheless. It is a careful redefinition or tactical move to get the Middle East negotiations going again, and it is critical to note what it does not say.

It does not commit Israel to withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza in return for recognition of Israel's political independence and territorial integrity. It is not the simple "withdrawal for peace" formulation Washington would like to see Israel negotiate with its neighbors.

In short, it is a process for negotiation and not a policy for settlement. It recognizes that there are different interpretations of Resolution 242, and agrees to negotiate them, but it is very careful to make clear that it will negotiate them "with all neighboring states," which is a polite way of insisting that it will not negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

On the future of the Palestinian Arabs, the Israeli formulation also avoids any suggestion that it will allow this question to be settled by a vote of the million Palestinian Arabs on the West Bank and Gaza, let alone by the vote of the other 2 million Palestinian Arabs outside these two areas.

The Israeli position now is that it accepts the wording of the Carter-Sadat Aswan communiqué that the Palestinian Arabs "will have the right to participate in the determination of their future," but that "this right will be exercised in the framework of talks to be held among Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the representatives of these Palestinian Arabs"—specifically by negotiation between states rather than by referendum or plebiscite, and with the "participation" of the Palestinian Arabs in Gaza and the West Bank and not the scattered Palestinian Arabs elsewhere.

The Carter administration is being very cautious about reacting to all this. It wants to reopen serious negotiations. It recognizes that Resolution 242 did not define

Fair Play

Who is trying to "destabilize" the United States?

The anti-Carter campaign that started almost immediately with attacks on his Southern aides has now assumed international proportions that even Hitler did not anticipate until well after 1933.

In several languages, and in every branch of the European media, the litany of complaints has now gained astonishing momentum: President Carter is no leader; he doesn't understand how to handle congressional opposition; his tax plan is in trouble; he wants Americans to reduce their consumption of energy which they refuse to do (his fault); he endangers detente by continuing to talk of human rights (a dirty word for the Russians); he has angered the West Germans and knuckled under to the Russians by postponing cancellation of the neutron bomb, etc. Finally, his Southern voice and accent irritate people; at one time was he applauded during a recent major address in Washington before "the most responsible editors of the nation's newspapers" (James Reston, IHT, April 13).

Nothing like Watergate, mind you, but this is the water torture method, calculated to wear down rather than overthrow. In this way certain groups are making sure that he enjoys world unpopularity and accomplishes nothing by midterm, in hopes to dump him before the start of the 1980 campaign.

It's indecent, really. But it's also much more than that, and I ask myself if we Americans are so easily manipulated as to allow these, or other less well-known forces to hood this elected President out of office without a word of protest to our (also elected) congressmen, to our fellow citizens and above all to the servile portions of the media who have mounted this search-and-destroy operation as they would the selling of a sensational new commercial product. Both the national and international consequences, which are incalculable, may soon get out of hand. The falling dollar is no accident.

The Israeli position now is that it accepts the wording of the Carter-Sadat Aswan communiqué that the Palestinian Arabs "will have the right to participate in the determination of their future," but that "this right will be exercised in the framework of talks to be held among Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the representatives of these Palestinian Arabs"—specifically by negotiation between states rather than by referendum or plebiscite, and with the "participation" of the Palestinian Arabs in Gaza and the West Bank and not the scattered Palestinian Arabs elsewhere.

The Carter administration is being very cautious about reacting to all this. It wants to reopen serious negotiations. It recognizes that Resolution 242 did not define

MARIA JOLAS, Pacis.

Carter's Tenure

James Reston's article "Carter in Trouble at Home, Abroad" (IHT, April 13) makes one wonder whether the time may not have come to amend the Constitution as far as removal of a president is concerned.

As is well known, the views of the Founding Fathers on power were ambivalent. On the one hand, they distrusted power because of the human inclination to abuse it. Therefore they devised an elaborate system of constitutional limitations on power, such as separation of powers, checks and balances, and many more, all designed to make arbitrary or bad government by just one political institution impossible. On the other hand, Shay's Rebellion, occurring shortly before the opening of the Philadel-

Dissident's Plea: Rights Come First

By Mihajlo Mihajlov

After serving three years of a seven-year sentence on a charge of spreading "hostile propaganda"—specifically, criticizing President Tito's government in articles published abroad—the dissident Yugoslav writer Mihajlo Mihajlov was released from prison Nov. 24 under a general amnesty that included 217 other political prisoners. He said afterward that he was ready to return to prison rather than stop criticizing the regime. Two months later, he addressed a plea to the Belgrade conference on European security and cooperation, urging a reference to human rights in its final document. In the summary document closing the conference, last month, because of the Soviet Union's opposition there was no such reference. Following are excerpts from Mr. Mihajlov's request, translated by The New York Times from the Serbo-Croatian.

BELGRADE—Watching your deliberation, I have become apprehensive by the reports on the impasse at the conference. The possibility of omission, in the final document, of any reference to human rights would in itself bring into question the *faith of détente*. Therefore, I decided to address you via this open letter, believing that one grain of sand can sometimes tip the scale of history.

My name is known to you. I have a certain moral right to address you due to the fact that world public opinion characterized by release from prison three months ago (together with dozens of other political prisoners in Yugoslavia) as the biggest success of the conference so far.

Everyone knows the conferences in Helsinki and Belgrade are, in certain respects, historical "firsts." For the first time, in the course of diplomatic negotiations at the highest level, discussions are not limited to war and peace, armaments and disarmament, borders and trade. As an unavoidable element, on which are dependent all other factors of international agreements, the emphasis on the respect for individual human rights was introduced: right to free speech, to uncontrollable exchange of ideas and information, to travel to other countries, etc.

Your failure will mean relatively little. The talks will be resumed sooner or later, but the abdication regarding strict defense of human rights would mean an *end to détente*, reinforcement of totalitarianism, and the first step toward European war, which would mean world war. It would be better to dissolve the Helsinki agreement than for the world to lose faith in all agreements and declarations.

Can there be a question of freedom of exchange of ideas and information where every spoken word or thought not in line with resolutions of the latest plenum of the monopolistic and autocratic party is declared an "ideological diversion," and is persecuted in the same manner as the act of planting dynamite?

If my release from prison remains the greatest and almost the only success of the Helsinki agreement and the Belgrade conference, then it would be *better that I am imprisoned again*—rather than pull the wool over the eyes of the public and for millions of ordinary citizens throughout Europe to lose faith in the possibility of creating normal coexistence. That normal existence, in which it is possible to learn the thoughts of the most prominent national writers, philosophers and journalists, and not from foreign media only; in which it is possible to travel throughout this planet, which was exclusively created for us, and not to be confined to a portion of it as decreed by the monopolistic "fighters for the empire of freedom"; to which those who publicly state that there is not sufficient freedom of speech will not be brought to trial.

Illusory

The well-known statesman and president of Socialist International, whose thoughts I have the honor to share, is undoubtedly right when he states that it is illusory to expect a diplomatic conference to liquidate one-party dictatorships in half of Europe.

Only in the extreme and rare case of impeachment did Art. II, Section 4 of the Constitution provide for the premature removal of the president. The moment may have arrived publicly to discuss the merits and demerits of the proposal to amend the Constitution in such a manner as to read as follows:

"The president, vice-president and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, gross incompetence; and treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

This amendment shall not apply to the incumbent in the office of president.

WILLIAM FLEMING, Wadenswil, Switzerland.

Royal Rights

For the first time in history, the emphasis on individual human rights is given top priority—thus everything falls in its right place and creates a new division among states, blocs and systems. In that new division, all one-party Communist states fall naturally on the side of South American dictatorships or South Africa. Due to this, for the first time the question of war and peace is seriously raised since in today's world only the one-democratic, one-party, totalitarian countries can provoke war. Totalitarianism survives only because it in the name of race, class, ideology, nation or state destroys precisely those elementary, individual human rights noted in the Helsinki agreement, most notable the right to freedom of speech.

In that sense, therefore, the conference in which you are participating is of historical significance. It comes to grips with the fundamental problem: the destruction of elementary rights of the individual.

I have never heard it suggested that captains of industry, entertainment and sports stars or other public figures should have their pay envelopes reduced because of their low lives. Especially in England.

We ordinary citizens, on the contrary, have always assumed that trips to the West Indies with an immortalized constituted an important part of the perquisites of high station. Jealous we might be, but not critical or vengeful.

We respectfully suggest that Parliament should vote Princess Margaret an increase and arrange at least a knighthood for Roddy. Such action would be much more in the spirit of the traditional and interblock agreements on disarmament or trade credits. It is abundantly clear that strict fulfillment of the Helsinki agreement will not bring about a multiparty, democratic society in present one-party totalitarian states. But it will bring the *reality of the freedom of speech and information, and plurality in the sphere of thoughts and ideas*.

Either *rescue détente* by retreating on the question of human rights, or close the conference without reaching any results. In that way the entire world would clearly see who is against elementary human rights of everyone of us, of all the people; in that way all can unmistakably see who is the enemy of man!

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Nearly 100 Lose Posts**China Mounts Campaign Against Corrupt Officials**

By Linda Mathews

HONG KONG, April 23—With the help of whistle-blowing citizens, China is trying to halt an epidemic of corruption that seems to have swept the countryside.

According to provincial radio broadcasts monitored here and in Okinawa, nearly 100 government officials and Communist party functionaries have lost their jobs or been expelled from the party in the past two weeks.

The charges ranged from graft to misappropriation of \$60 million in public funds.

China's press has disclosed that taxpayers' money has been illegally spent on everything from fancy dining halls to sightseeing junkets.

Party faithful in one rural county in Anhwei province dipped into the public coffers to finance a \$4,200 funeral for a former party boss.

The corruption charges apparently stem from a Peking-directed campaign to reimpose controls on high-living provincial and municipal leaders who largely went their own way in the mid-1970s, while the Peking authorities were preoccupied with internal power struggles.

Tarnished Image

The acknowledgement that so many local-level officials have indulged in ostentatious spending undoubtedly will tarnish China's egalitarian image. But the administration of Hua Kuo-feng evidently has decided that the corruption that has been uncovered must be heavily publicized to assure the Chinese people that a serious effort has been mounted to stop such abuses.

Ordinary Chinese have been urged repeatedly in recent months to blow the whistle on corrupt officials and have been promised high-level protection against retaliation.

Yeh Chien-ying, the chairman of the National People's Congress, China's rubberstamp legislature, last month called for "all well-meaning criticism from the grass roots," especially that "exposing evildoers and bad deeds in government organs."

To encourage potential informants, the press has lavished praise on those who have already stepped forward. Informants were supposedly instrumental, for example, in uncovering the expenditure of public funds what the Anhwei provincial radio station described as a "large-scale and magnificent funeral" for Wang Chin-po, formerly second-in-command of Kuoyang county's party committee.

Wang, who died last November, apparently was less popular with the masses than he was with his political cronies. Individual citizens, angry about being conscripted to maintain a five-day vigil around Wang's body and about the pressure brought on them to send elaborate wreaths, complained to provincial-level authorities.

The crimes of Wang's followers were minor, however, compared to those committed in Lulu, a port city in Liaoning province whose mayor, Liu Teh-tsai, allegedly misappropriated more than \$60 million to construct luxurious houses, office buildings and clubs for the exclusive use of senior cadres.

The People's Daily reported last week that Mr. Liu diverted money intended for water conservation projects, schools and hospitals, and drove the city deep into debt. Part



Yeh Chien-ying

of the capital needed for Mr. Liu's pet projects was exacted from city residents, who were threatened with suspension of their food rations if they refused to contribute. Local policemen, organized into what was described as "five big corruption syndicates," were in charge of making collections.

According to the People's Daily, Mr. Liu and underlings down to the level of deputy police chief have been fired from their government and party posts, and several have been jailed. The state council in Peking, headed by Mr. Hua, has taken an unusual interest in the city's case and has ordered its 600 investigators and auditors.

Costly Detour

In terms of numbers, however, no other case so far has rivaled the scandal in Cheng Kuan, a town in Honan province. The deputy mayor and 37 aides set off last November on a pilgrimage to Tachai, China's model commune, supposedly to study vegetable production. But they delayed, without permission, to Peking for three days of sightseeing, then went on to view the bright lights of three other major cities, spending freely all the way. When they arrived home two weeks late, they were sacked from the party for what Radio Peking condemned as "mass violation of economic and financial discipline."

Besides rooting out corruption, the Hua administration is cracking down on an ancient Chinese custom, "taking the back door." Back-door deals are rarely mentioned in the press, but millions of Chinese probably will have to import wheat itself by year's end, according to trade specialists. Thus, the United States was the only grain exporter with substantial supplies on hand. "We were really the last resort," an Agriculture Department spokesman said.

Recent U.S. delegations to China have come away with the impression,

83 Arrested in Iran

TEHRAN, April 23 (UPI)—Police said that 83 persons were arrested in seven cities during anti-government demonstrations. Sixty-five of them were youths arrested in Tehran as they were distributing leaflets.

No Cases in 6 Months**World Drive on Smallpox Seems to Have Succeeded**

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT)—For the first time in history, the world has gone for six months without a reported ease of smallpox.

Furthermore, this has been a period of intensive search for the disease in the area where it was last known to have occurred: Merka City, Somalia, where a young man developed the disease to October. He has since recovered.

The World Health Organization said in a statement that, since then, "no case of smallpox has been detected on the continent of Africa or anywhere in the world." Experts believe that the Somalis probably had the final case of smallpox, but caution forbids them to announce it yet.

WHO, a specialized UN agency, will certify a country as free of smallpox only if it can be proven that no case has occurred there in two years. Surveillance must continue for 18 months before that certification is possible in Somalia. When it has been completed, experts believe that the world will be free of the scourge that has maimed and killed for at least 3,000 years.

Confidence that the end of smallpox is at hand—a prediction made several times in the past—has increased because investigators believe they know the source of the virus that infected the Somalis. He had been in close contact with two smallpox patients who were being taken to Merka City for treatment.

It may have been the last transmission of the highly contagious virus.

At the height of the campaign to eradicate smallpox in Somalia, a staff of 3,500 Somalis and 24 epidemiologists from WHO were working on the project. About 1,500 Somalis and 20 members of the WHO staff are continuing the surveillance, which also is being maintained in countries near Somalia.

Cabinet Changes In Mozambique

MAPUTO, Mozambique, April 23 (AP)—The government today announced changes of key ministers and the creation of three ministries designed to spur the economy and increase production. It was the first major change in the government since the Marxist regime came to power in 1975 after Portugal freed its former colony.

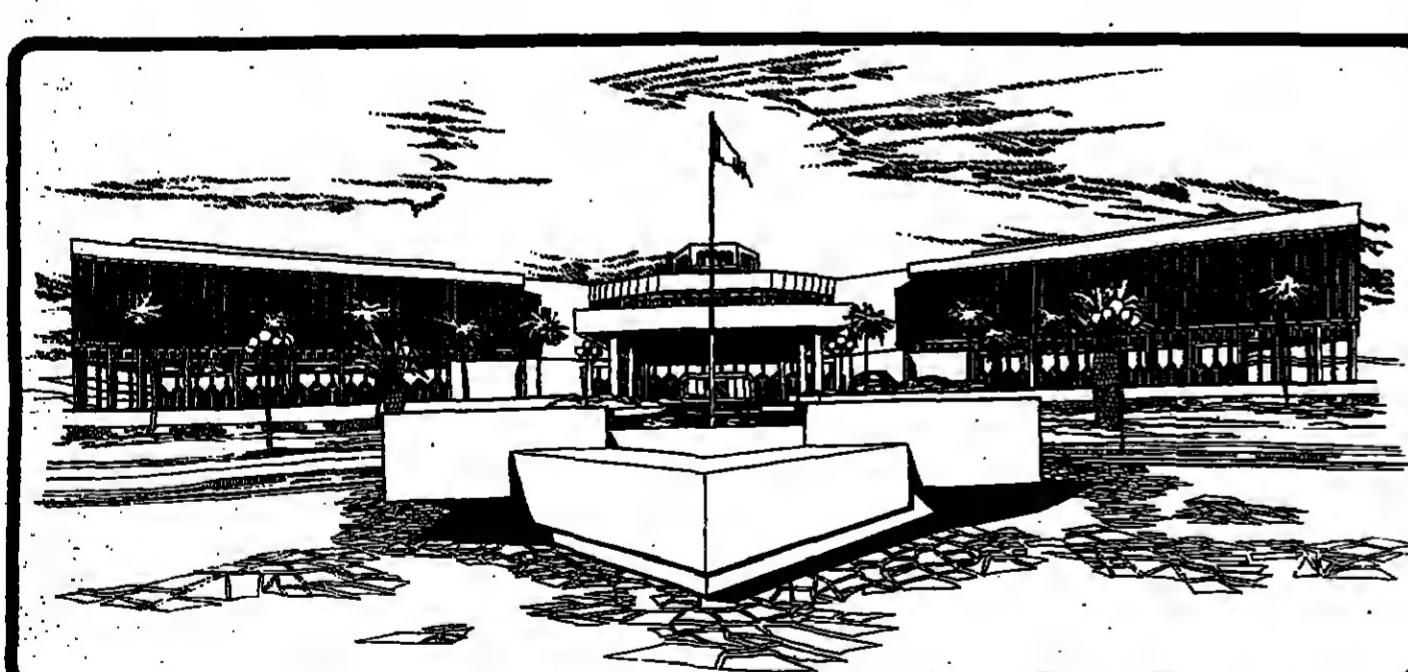
Most of the appointees were of the same political leanings as those already in government. A government source said that the creation of three ministries will decentralize control of the economy and guarantee political control of technical aspects of the it.

Immigration officials said they were given permission to stay in Japan until they could resettle in another country. The refugees, including 13 women and 24 children, were reported to be in good health, officials said.

53 Vietnam Refugees Allowed Into Japan

KAGOSHIMA, Japan, April 23 (AP)—Fifty-three Vietnamese refugees who left their fishing boat and boarded a 55-ton Japanese tuna boat arrived in this southwestern Japanese city today.

President Samora Machel said that the new Ministries of Internal Trade, External Trade and of Planning would handle production, transport, supply and planning.

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Poor Harvest Is Hinted**China Buys Million Tons of U.S. Grain**

HONG KONG, April 23—For the first time in four years, China has turned to the United States for grain supplies, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has announced.

In recent weeks, Peking has signed two contracts for 1 million metric tons, or 37 million bushels, of wheat. The sales, worth about \$115 million, will provide a temporary boost to languishing Chinese-U.S. trade, though the circumstances suggest there may be no further grain transactions this year.

Trade experts say that the Chinese turned to the United States only because Canada, Australia and Argentina could not assure delivery.

Port tie-ups will prevent Canada from supplying more wheat until late in the year. Australia has exhausted its surpluses and Argentina probably will have to import wheat itself by year's end, according to trade specialists. Thus, the United States was the only grain exporter with substantial supplies on hand. "We were really the last resort," an Agriculture Department spokesman said.

Recent U.S. delegations to China have come away with the imprec-

ition that continuing U.S. recognition of the Nationalist Chinese regime on Taiwan stands as the main obstacle to expanded Chinese-U.S. trade. But U.S. grain salesmen have operated under an additional handicap—Chinese suspicions that they could not vouch for the quality of their wheat.

That condition, a departure from international practice, caused most grain exporters to balk. It is not known, however, whether the companies that made last week's sales yielded to the Chinese demands.

Under U.S. law, companies selling grain overseas must report their sales within 24 hours to the Agriculture Department, but they need not spell out all the terms of their contracts.

With the U.S. wheat surplus due to top 33 million tons by mid-year, congressmen from wheat-producing states, led by Sen. Henry Bellmon, R-Oklahoma, have begun to call on the Carter administration to push sales to the Chinese.

Harvest Reports

BELFAST, April 23 (UPI)—Two suspected Irish Republican Army gunmen shot and killed a policeman in the yard of his suburban home yesterday after gaining his confidence by claiming to be fellow pipe fanciers.

Miller McAllister, a police photographer, was shot as he opened the door of his backyard pigeon loft in show them the birds outside his home in Lisburn, southwest of Belfast.

No one has claimed responsibility for the slaying, but police said that they suspect the IRA, which has undertaken a campaign against the police and reservist soldiers in recent months.

The vague claim of no change in production may have masked a crop failure, the three economists reasoned. They declined to estimate the decline in output, but a Hong Kong-based agronomist who collected province-by-province agricultural reports said that nationwide production may have fallen off by as much as 15 million tons last year.

If China's grain shortfall turns out to be large enough that China must repeatedly buy wheat from abroad, it will be a blow to the economic development plans of the new Peking leadership. Mediocre 1974 and 1976 harvests forced China to dig deep into its foreign exchange reserves last year and contract for \$1.1 billion worth of grain. Another round of major grain purchases this year would mean that, once again, much of China's reserves would be spent on food rather than the machinery, plants and other high-technology items it needs for its current modernization drive.

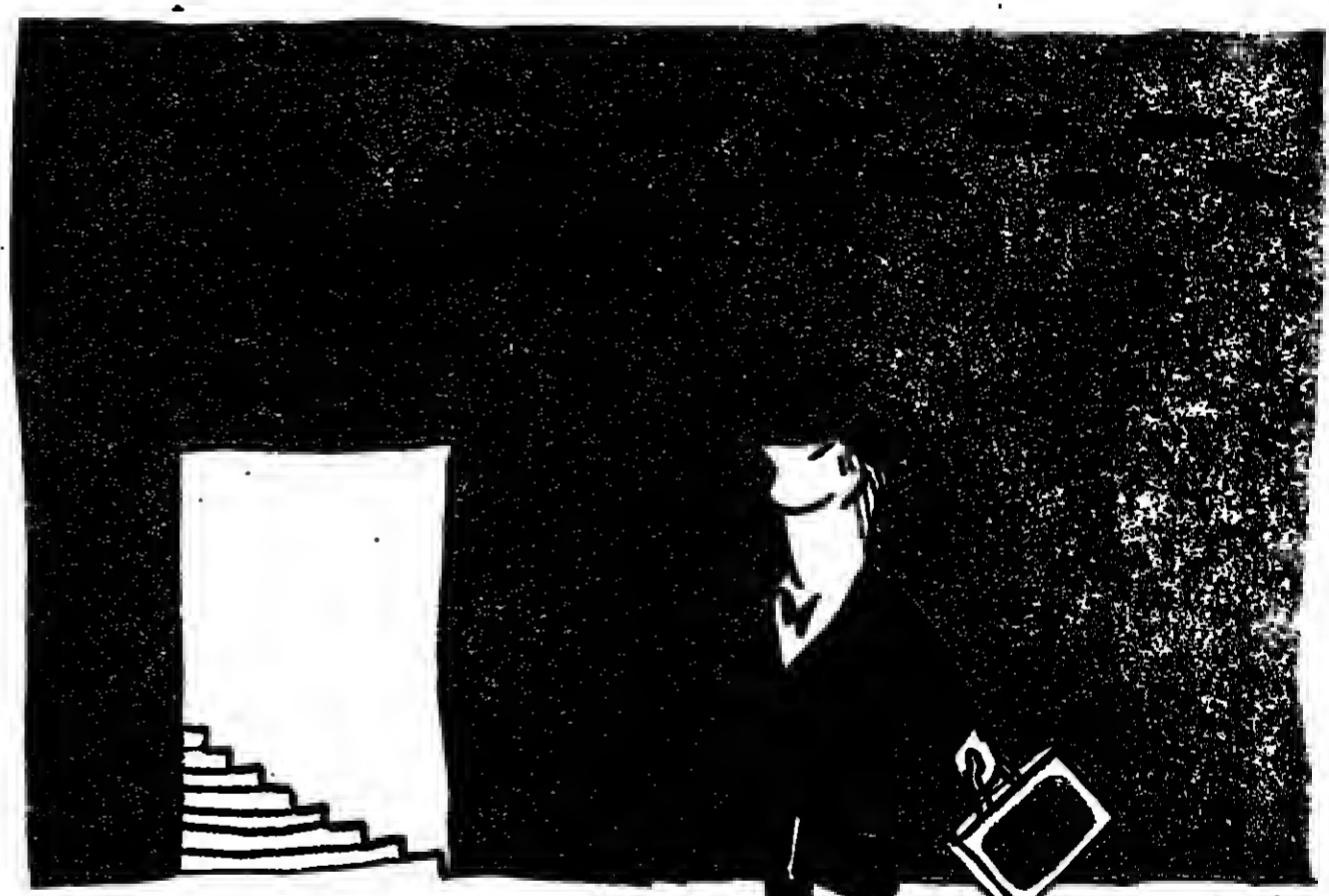
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IHT 3

Civilian Rule Scheduled**Nigeria Active as Change Nears**

By Michael T. Kaufman

LAGOS, April 23 (NYT)—Officially, political activity in Nigeria has been banned for the last 12 years by a decree of the military government. But in reality, it is as strident, incessant and unavoidable as the tooting horns of the cab drivers.

Nigeria is moving on schedule toward a restoration of civilian rule that is expected in October of next year. Meanwhile, a constituent assembly is deliberating on a new constitution.

Fully legal political parties are to be born this fall, but active caucuses already have developed and a number of politicians are beginning to emerge. It is all being carried out in the boisterous discourse and debate of streets, schools and marketplaces.

"We Nigerians are quite a contentious people," explained Art Alade, a jazz pianist and former television host. "You can get three or four seriously divided factions just among people standing around watching an auto accident. But now there are so many real issues the discussion is fierce."

Rush of Developments

In recent weeks, headlines emerged when:

- A new budget banned the import of beer, butter, spaghetti and Jewels.

- A decree removed control of undeveloped land from traditional tribal chiefs and granted it to state governments.

- The constituent assembly debated violently over whether or not the forthcoming Islamic republic should have a special Islamic court of appeal.

Then President Carter paid a visit and engendered arguments on improving relations with the United States.

Visitors find the rush of developments dizzying, and even resident experts are perplexed.

Diplomats, businessmen and journalists are wondering how long civilian rule will last. Civilian commentators believe that lower-grade army officers are less than elated by the prospects of civilian government and might attempt to cut short its future particularly if it became bogged down in the seafarers and tribal divisions that have plagued Nigeria since its birth.

But such fears are obscured by the enthusiasm such as that reflected in a voter registration drive. More than 48 million persons over 18 signed the rolls—an amazing turnout because the official, although generally unaccepted, population figure for Nigeria was a million. Since demographers have more or less established that close to half of the country is under 16, they say that the registration confirms what they have long suspected: that Nigeria has more than 100 million persons.

Foreign diplomats vary in their predictions about civilian rule. Some believe that it will succumb to the still-dominant regional conflicts of Nigeria. Others are more hopeful, praising the steps taken by the military government to support the divisions and create a single national consciousness.

The military has advanced a policy aimed at erasing the hostilities between the three regions associated with Nigeria's dominant ethnic groups, the Islamic Hausa in the north, the Yoruba in the west and the Ibo, the former Biafran secessionists, in the east.

The most important measure, according to diplomats and academic observers, has been the establishment of 19 states to represent the three tribally linked regional administrative units.

The purpose was to break down the tribal politics of the old sections. Neighboring state administrations linked by ethnic ties are now competing actively for slices of the federal pie, thus diluting old solidarity. In addition, small but significant minority ethnic groups have gained power in states where they have large populations. In the past, such groups were politically swamped by groups that dominated the larger old administrative regions.

The framers of the constitution have sought to sustain this spirit of compromise and federalism by following the U.S. model. Unlike Nigeria's previous constitution, which grew out of its experience as a British colony, the new charter provides for an executive presidency rather than a parliamentary system. Recognizing the sectional appeals of politicians, the constitution stipulates that no man may become president unless he wins at least 25 per cent of the popular vote in at least two-thirds of the states, thus assuring that he has a broadly based national following.

"We all know that probably there is no one man who can get that kind of vote now," a member of the constituent assembly said. "Probably for the first elections the president will be chosen in the House of Representatives as provided by the constitution in cases where no one gets enough of a vote in enough of the states, but eventually we will have real national parties."

The 228 members who gather daily at the old Parliament Building to debate the document have progressed speedily since last October and it is evident that everyone is trying for harmony. But sometimes, as with the issue of the Islamic court, the spirit of cooperation falls victim to cultural differences.

Special Court Wanted

The northern delegates wanted the constitution to include a provision for a separate high court of appeals to be governed under Islamic law. Northerners contend that such a court, called a sharia, would be parallel to a secular court of appeals. The sharia would hear only cases originating in lower Islamic courts sanctioned by northern states.

The opposite infringement of the principle of separation of church and state. Others said that Islamic courts had in the past unjustly punished non-Moslems. In response, northerners contend that their opponents failed to appreciate the pervasive role of Islamic culture."

The debate intensified until the members agreed on a single high court of appeals with the stipulation that it contain three judges with expertise in Islamic law who alone would review cases emanating from lower Islamic courts.

But the acrimony continued and 88 northern backers of the sharia walked out of the assembly to protest what they called the cavalier treatment. They returned a week later having, according to a non-Islamic Nigerian newsman, "demonstrated to their future constituents how passionately they love Islamic values."

Thomas W. Turner

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Thomas W. Turner, 101, a biologist and for much of this century a civil rights activist, died of pneumonia Friday at a hospital here.

Lloyd K. Neidlinger

HYANNIS, Mass., April 23 (AP)—Lloyd K. Neidlinger, 76, a former dean of Dartmouth College, died yesterday following a long illness.

Associated Press
Supporter of Sanjay Gandhi is carried out of government inquiry by police plainclothesmen.**Sanjay Gandhi Cited for Contempt for Silence**

NEW DELHI, April 23 (WP)—Sanjay Gandhi, the former prime minister's son, was cited yesterday for two contempt-like offenses when he refused to testify about emergency-rule excesses in his mother's government.

Mr. Gandhi, 31, now faces charges identical to those for which his mother, Indira Gandhi, goes on trial May 9. They are convicted, each faces a one-year jail sentence and a \$250 fine.

Mr. Gandhi, in his appearance before the Shah Commission, charged that he and his mother are victims of character assassination by the Janata or

People's party government that defeated them in March of last year.

As soon as the charges were dictated, Mr. Gandhi and his entourage walked out. Their departure prompted a round of chanting by Gandhi supporters and foes who had gathered outside. Earlier in the day, the commission meeting was disrupted briefly by clashes between pro- and anti-Gandhi forces.

Although he never held any government post, Mr. Gandhi was considered, after his mother, the second most powerful person in the 21 months India was under emergency rule.

Harsh Censorship**Rhodesia Keeps Newsmen Away From the Fighting**

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 23 (NYT)—it was an usually subdued crowd at the Quill Club, the cramped bar around the corner from Prime Minister Ian Smith's office that is a gathering place for newsmen covering the Rhodesian war.

Earlier in the day, the government had disclosed that Lord Richard Cecil, a soldier-turned-journalist who belonged to one of Britain's most famous families, had been killed by guerrillas while accompanying an infantry unit on an anti-guerrilla operation in the bush.

Lord Richard, 30, was the first journalist to die in the five-year-old conflict. Unlike the Vietnam War, the war here has been largely invisible to reporters. Their access to the war zones has been sharply restricted and in recent months almost nil.

But exceptions have been made for the well-connected and for those considered sympathetic to the Rhodesian cause. Lord Richard, whose family had extensive interests here, was one. Another was Ross Baughman, a photographer for The Associated Press who won a Pulitzer Prize last week for pictures taken with a cavalry unit last year.

Government Statements

Most foreign newsmen, numbering about 50 at any given time, have been reduced to reporting the war from government statements and by scouting among people, such as soldiers or leave, who have come closer to the fighting. For many, soundings among colleagues at the Quill Club are an indispensable part of the routine.

Much of the reporting that results is repetitive and shallow. When the guerrillas announce they have "liberated" large tracts of tribal land and the government disputes the announcement, newsmen find it impossible to check the facts. Even when they come across scraps of hard information, they face heavy cutting by military censors.

But the system has loopholes. Lord Richard, second son of the Marquess of Salisbury and a great-grandson of the British prime minister who gave Salisbury its name, parlayed his family's reputation and a background as an officer in Britain's Grenadier Guards into something approaching carte blanche.

For two years, the affable, debonair nobleman photographed and wrote some of the most graphic material on the war for a range of outlets that included The Daily Telegraph of London and Time magazine. When he was hit by a guerrilla fusillade, 80 miles northeast of Salisbury, he was shooting a final sequence for a free-lance documentary film on the war.

Among his colleagues, he was occasionally taken to task for giving scant attention to the harsh methods that army units reportedly employ against guerrillas. He was eulogized by Foreign Minister Pieter Van Der Byl, a friend of his family, as "the type of Englishman who built the empire" and "a young man who has given his life for an idea and an ideal, Rhodesia."

Alien Guise

While Lord Richard found an opening to the military in being the upper-crust Englishman that he was, Mr. Baughman succeeded by presenting himself under an alien guise. The U.S. photographer, son of a Ford Motor Co. executive, arrived here last year and set about building a rightist image that would gain him access to the military.

For weeks, he hung around the Crippled Eagles Club, a recreation center for U.S. mercenaries fighting in the Rhodesian unit established by Robin Moore, author of "The Green Berets," a sympathetic chronicle of the U.S. Special Forces in Vietnam. Finally, the photographer befriended Maj. Mike Williams and won permission to accompany a mounted infantry unit, the Grey Scouts, into the field.

What followed is disputed by Mr. Baughman and the army. But the U.S. reporter emerged from the bush with photographs that appeared to support his reports of brutality by the 25-man cavalry unit. He accused the unit of looting and burning African huts, beating a local black politician and torturing the man's wife and daughter.

Unlike Lord Richard, Mr. Baughman, 25, was not a popular figure. Although the government's contention that the U.S. reporter participated in the brutality was considered suspect, Mr. Baughman's own account was regarded as vague. Some journalists criticized him for wearing a Rhodesian uniform and carrying a weapon.

When the Associated Press released Mr. Baughman's photographs and report on Dec. 2, the government announced that a military inquiry had been investigating his allegations for several weeks. But the photographer declined a request to return to Rhodesia and testify under a guarantee of immunity from prosecution, saying that he had disclosed all he knew in his story.

On Feb. 9, the army announced

that a lack of witnesses, including Mr. Baughman, had made prosecutions impossible. Instead, an officer and several noncommissioned officers of the unit were reduced in rank and received stiff fines. Major Williams had already quit the Rhodesian forces and returned to the United States.

The incident resulted in tighter press restraints, including a harsher censorship program. Some stories have been completely suppressed, including several last week that cited reports of a South African police presence on the Rhodesian side of the border between the two countries. The reports originated in an unconfirmed story in a British newspaper, The Guardian.

Officially, the report has been denied. Without access to the area, reporters have been unable to look for the South Africans on the ground. Those inclined to follow the story in other ways have received hints that they could face expulsion. In the circumstances, many have preferred to await further developments in the Quill Club.

Carter Supports**World Criticism****Of Cambodia**

WASHINGTON, April 23 (IHT)—Calling Cambodia "the worst violator of human rights in the world today," President Carter has said that the United States supports "the growing international protest against this inhuman regime," Los Angeles Times reported.

Mr. Carter's denunciation on Friday of the Communist regime that has been accused of killing hundreds of thousands, possibly a million, of Cambodians' 7 million persons since it took power three years ago, parallels recent criticism by Sen. S.I. Hayakawa, R-Calif.

The administration's silence regarding human-rights violations in Cambodia was cited by Sen. Hayakawa as one reason he was concerned about supporting the second Panama Canal treaty. Sen. Hayakawa voted with the Senate majority to approve the treaty, however, after a meeting with the President.

Mr. Carter noted that the Canadian House of Commons had voted last Monday to condemn Cambodia for acts of genocide and had called for condemnation of such killings by nations that maintain relations with Cambodia. No Western nation recognizes the regime in Cambodia.

Mr. Carter endorsed a resolution adopted three weeks ago in Geneva by the United Nations Human Rights Commission that called on the Cambodian government to respond to charges of human-rights violations through a subcommittee that is to meet in August. The commission has no enforcement powers.

Chinese Arms**Seen Helping****Cambodia Army**

BANGKOK, April 23 (AP)—China is transforming Cambodia's peasant guerrilla army into a tough fighting force with a wide range of modern weapons, according to Western analysts who predicted that Cambodia is in for a long conflict with its neighbor Vietnam.

There is a growing belief that China holds the key to the border war. Peking some observers speculate, may also apply greater pressure along its border with Vietnam, and possibly in northern Laos to show its displeasure at Vietnam's pro-Soviet leanings and its quarrel with Cambodia.

The arms flow to Peking's only solid ally in Indochina may explain in part why Vietnamese forces, who have struck into Cambodia several times, have only been partially successful.

Radar-controlled anti-aircraft guns, 130-mm long-range howitzers and tanks are now in the Cambodian arsenal, the sources said. Chinese technicians and advisers, estimated at several thousand, are also engaged in restoring factories, rail and communication lines and training the Cambodian Air Force and Navy.

Sudan Says Ethiopia Concentrates Troops

KHARTOUM, April 23 (AP)—The Sudanese news agency accused Ethiopia on yesterday of massing troops on its borders with Sudan. The agency quoted the National Security Council as describing the reported troop concentrations as "a threat to Sudan's security." The agency said the Ethiopian forces include Soviet, Cuban and South Yemeni troops.

Greek Aide on Trip

ATHENS, April 23 (Reuters)—The Greek armed forces chief of staff, Ioannis Davos, left Athens for Bonn today for a four-day visit to West Germany.

PORTUGAL HOLIDAYS
see classified

James Bay, Canada. It's the largest energy-creating project in energy-hungry North America. And James Bay chose 55 Fiat-Allis crawler tractors as much for dealer capability as for the machines themselves.

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1978

FINANCE

Euromarket**Investors Focusing on Quality
Accept Skimpy Returns Offered**

By William Ellington

LONDON, April 23 (AP-DJ)—A \$100-million offering of five-year Beatrice Foods Overseas Finance notes at par bearing 7.75 percent annually sold out quickly last week, even though the yield was below comparable yields for five-year U.S. Treasury paper.

In what was considered to be a feast for the syndicate manager, the offering was closed four days early. Syndicate sources said that demand was particularly heavy in Switzerland, where investors are more concerned about quality than yield.

Guaranteed by Beatrice Foods Co., whose U.S. debt is rated triple-A, the issue was entirely underwritten by a six-member syndicate. About 30 percent of it was re-offered through a selling group at a concession of 1.25 percent.

"Demand from the selling group was getting so large that we wouldn't have been able to ensure that the managers got the bonds reserved for them. So we closed the offering ahead of time," a spokesman for lead manager Kidder Peabody said.

However, an even more audacious attempt to place paper at below market levels was initiated by Deutsche Bank, with a private placement of BASF Overseas NV. Guaranteed by the parent West German chemical company, the notes have been priced at 99.25 bearing 7.5 percent to yield 7.2 percent at maturity. Though Eurodollar debt offerings by West German companies are a rarity, four-year prime bank certificates of deposit (CDs) were available Friday at a yield of 8.25 percent to the investor.

To be sure, the subscription price does not really indicate the yield at which large investors can obtain

the bonds since it is common practice for syndicate members to pass on all or part of their selling group commission to the investor in what amounts to hidden fee cutting. Thus, if the 1.125-percent selling group commission for the BASF offering were subtracted from the subscription price of 99.25, the actual price to the large investor would come to 98.125 for a yield of 8.07 percent.

Similarly, dealers said that the Beatrice notes could be obtained at a 1-point discount for a yield of 8 percent.

Also scheduled last week was a \$75-million, 15-year bond bearing 9 percent of Caisse Nationale des Telecommunications (CNT). Guaranteed by the French government, the bonds provide a purchase fund which will retire a certain amount in each of the first 10 years if the market price is below par. If fully utilized, the purchase fund will reduce the average life of the amount outstanding to 10.22 years.

Although the managers have not given any pricing indications, some market participants said that a discount is likely in view of the current investor preference for short-dated paper.

In the secondary market this week, Eurodollar bond prices tended to move higher with the continuing upsurge of the dollar in the foreign exchange market even though short-term Eurodollar interest rates were pushed up a bit.

However, some dealers were sounding a note of caution because of the possibility that the volume of new offerings could pick up substantially. One dealer argued that a lot of potential issues have been held back while the dollar was

weak. These may now be pushed into the market, he said.

Another dealer contended that forecasts of higher dollar interest rates provide a convincing reason for borrowers to get their issues into the market now rather than later.

Syndicate sources said that Norway would shortly tap the market with a \$250-million, five-year note issue via Deutsche Bank and its associates. Other jumbo offerings were said to be under preparation.

Some Eurodollar bond salesmen had been hoping that investors would switch out of Deutsche mark bonds into the dollar bond sector because of the developing strength of the dollar. However, a sharp decline in Deutsche mark bond prices this week, particularly among recent issues, indicated that investors would not be able to sell their Deutsche bonds except at substantial capital losses.

Even though Deutsche Bank is generally considered to have a huge amount of underwriting muscle, it was not able to firmly place a 200-million mark, five-year issue by its redemption schedule of 10 million marks per year as on the original issue will be kept, sources said.

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly City Counter tracks the net change in bond prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers are for the most recent bid price but do not include intraday intraday or other than the securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markups, markdowns or commissions.

Sales supplied by NASD:

Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg.

Sales

Over-Counter Market

Sales In 100s High Low Last Chg.										Sales In 100s High Low Last Chg.										Sales In 100s High Low Last Chg.													
(Continued from Page 9, Col. 8)																																	
FleetGen 52	1043	374	324	+36	Flektor 400	180	152	142	+14	HartShm 200	22	154	15	154	+14	HartN11	22	154	15	154	+14	HartN12	27	205	176	20	-2	HartN13	115	84	84	84	84
Edifice 1	37	22	22	-2	Flicker 400	94	128	124	-14	Hawley 70	21	154	15	154	-14	LindTrm 500	6	117	116	116	-1	Shenoy 24	115	84	84	84	84						
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FBI Truck 32	17	124	124	-14	FlockN 44	1000	154	154	-14	Hawley 70	21	154	15	154	-14	Litroox 671	171	145	145	145	145	Shenoy 24	171	145	145	145	145						
FairLine 24	129	65	72	+5	FlockN 44	1000	154	154	-14	Hawley 70	21	154	15	154	-14	Litroox 671	171	145	145	145	145	Shenoy 24	171	145	145	145	145						
FalconPd 20	25	61	61	-14	FlockN 44	1000	154	154	-14	Hawley 70	21	154	15	154	-14	Litroox 671	171	145	145	145	145	Shenoy 24	171	145	145	145	145						
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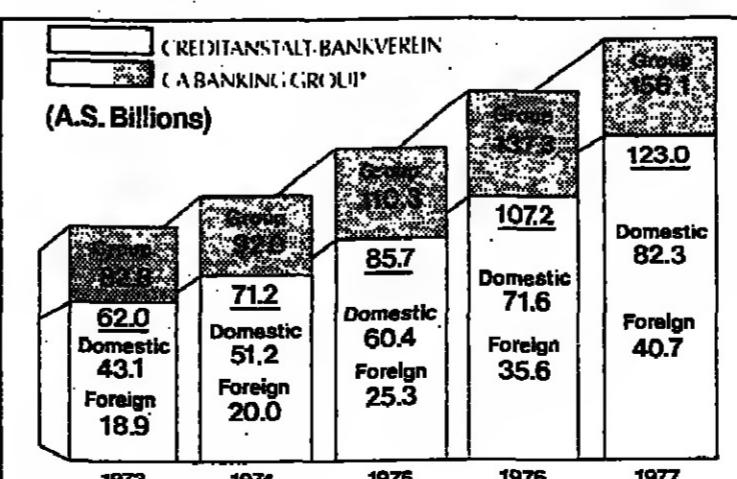
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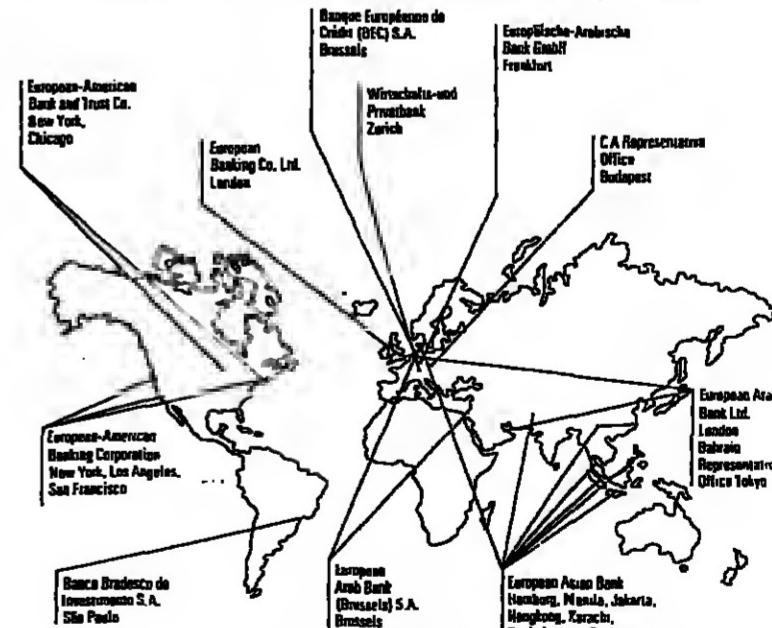
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HartfordStmSI .200	2	45	46
HomeBenefit .80	2	20	21
IndepLbtryLife	18	—	11%
IndepLifeAcc .94	74	161%	161%
IndianaGpco .80	54	18%	19%
IntrcentLife .13e	5	3	21%
Interfincl .80	47	15	15%
IntrLifeHoldngs	40	3%	3%
InvHerity .24	1114	12	—
InvInstdId	714	6%	6%
JeffersonNatLife .40	10	15%	16%
KonsCityLife .160	2	42%	43%
KemperCorp .180	189	40	40%
KyCentLife .30	84	12	12%
LamarLife .50	—	19%	21%
LibertyNatLife .98	127	23%	24
LifeAm Best	2	—	2%
LifeInsGrp .120	41	28%	29
LifeInvInc .16	168	11%	12%
Lifeinsurance	14	7%	8%
LincInclif .48a	4	14%	15%
LoyalAmLife .30e	—	11%	12%
MCMCorp .12	4	4%	5
MossGenLife	2	2%	3%
MercuryGenl .60	45	21	22%
MerlinLife .48	—	8%	9
MinnTitleFinl .1a	13	26%	27
ModrnSectl .20e	—	13-16	23-16
MonarchCap .94	131	17%	18%
MonumentCo .56	411	25%	26
MutCIAmins .14	20	4%	5%
MutSavLife .72	224	15%	15%
NNCorr .140	83	26%	27%
NatLifeFid .20	5	5%	5%
NatOldLine .32	136	17-16	17-16
NatResrvLif	25	13%	14%
NatSecInsl .10e	87	12%	12%
NatWestin LI	76	5%	8%
NationwideA .30	74	13%	14%
NJLife Co	42	1%	1%
NorthCentri .25	2	18%	12%
NorNatLife .10e	—	4	5
NowellNatLife .80	78	25%	26%
OhCasualty .1.12	148	24%	25%
OldRepInfl .94b	570	23%	24%
PacStd Life	47	2%	2%
PensionIns	—	9%	10%
Penn Life	351	5%	11-16
PiedmontMan .14	2	5%	6%
PreferredRisk .40	2	12	13
Pres Life	1	4%	5%
ProtectiveLife .92	71	27%	28%
ProvLifeAcc .1.08	8	41%	43
ProvidLife .250	—	35%	34%
ReliableLife .1e	—	17%	18%
RespoNatLife .50	112	11%	11%
RyvansInsGrp .20	17	25%	27%
SRI Corp .120	6	30%	32%
SocSecCorp .1.30	106	39	39%
SIPIPaulCos .140	265	34%	35%
SecureAmLife .50b	32	15%	14%
SecureConnLife	44	17%	18
SecureLifeAcc .44	295	14%	15%
SecureLifeGr .46	—	11%	11%
SoonerLtn .20b	—	8%	9%
SoCaroLife .80	37	17%	18%
SouUnAlt .15e	—	5%	5%
SouthlandFin .32	146	14%	14%
SowsthrLife .72	98	18%	19%
SovereignCo .05r	8	3%	4%
StLifeIndiana .30a	—	16%	17%
StlSecLife .1.20	3	7%	6
StatekemGrp .15b	38	5%	6%
TribTransLife .28	119	8%	8%
Unicord	9	21%	23%
UnitAmerLife	—	3%	4%
UnitDiversifd	—	1%	1%
UnifireCstl .30	18	24%	25%
UniflLibtryLI .25e	231	8%	9%
UnPresLife	2	4%	4%
UnitSvlI .III	—	2%	2%
UnitSvlLife .72	46	14%	14%
Vtca Corp3c	6	13-16	15-16
WestmCassur .1.16	24	28	28%
WestmStalife .1.20	252	17%	18%
Windsor Life	46	3	3%
WridSvclife	5	5%	5%
ZenithNat Ins	22	15%	15%

EI Al to Resume Flights

TEL AVIV, April 23 (AP)—
EI Al, Israel's national airline grounded since April 4 by a labor-management dispute, will resume flights tomorrow, airline director Mordechai Hod announced today. A temporary agreement between labor and management will enable the airline to resume operations without the threat of work stoppage while negotiations continue. M

These Notes have been sold outside the United States of America. This commitment applies to a matter of record only.

51

U.S. \$25,000,000

Avco Overseas Capital Corp. N.V.

9 1/4% Guaranteed Notes due 1985

Girozentrale				
Abu Dhabi Investment Company	Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)	Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	A. E. Ames & Co. <u>Limited</u>	
Amex Bank <u>Limited</u>	Arab African Bank — Cairo	Arab Finance Corporation S.A.I.	The Arab and Morgan Grenfell Finance Company <u>Limited</u>	
Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.	Bache Halsey Stuart Shields <u>Incorporated</u>	Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banca del Gottardo	
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	Banca della Svizzera Italiana	Banco di Roma	Bank of America International <u>Limited</u>	
Bank Julius Baer International <u>Limited</u>	The Bank of Bermuda <u>Limited</u>	Bank Mees & Hope NV	Bank of Credit and Commerce International	
Bank Gutzwiler, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) <u>Limited</u>	Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg	Banque Pariente	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	
Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet	Banque Rothschild	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A.	Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank	Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank	Banque Rothschild	
Banque Worms	Baring Brothers & Co.	Cazenore & Co.	Chemical Bank International <u>Limited</u>	
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. <u>International Limited</u>	Coisse des Dépôts et Consignations	Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S.A.		
Citicorp International Group	Commerzbank <u>Aktiengesellschaft</u>	Continental Illinois <u>Limited</u>	County Bank <u>Limited</u>	Crédit Commercial de France
Compagnie Monégasque de Banque	Daiwa Europe N.V.	DBS-Daiwa Securities <u>International Limited</u>	Delbrück & Co.	
Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine	Deutsche Girozentrale	The Development Bank of Singapore <u>Limited</u>	Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation	Den Danske Bank <u>of 1877 Aktieselskab</u>
Den norske Creditbank	Deutsche Kommunalbank	Drexel Burnham Lambert <u>Incorporated</u>	Effectenbank-Warburg <u>Aktiengesellschaft</u>	Eurogest S.p.A.
Dominian Securities <u>Limited</u>	Dresdner Bank <u>Aktiengesellschaft</u>	Fiaacor	First Boston (Europe) <u>Limited</u>	First Chicago <u>Limited</u>
Euromobiliare S.p.A. <u>Compagnia Europea Internazionale</u>	European Banking Company <u>Limited</u>	Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG <u>Verein</u>	Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen <u>Aktiengesellschaft</u>	Hessische Landesbank —Girozentrale—
Robert Fleming & Co. <u>Limited</u>	Greenshields <u>Incorporated</u>	Hambrus Bank <u>Limited</u>	Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) <u>Limited</u>	Jardine Fleming & Company <u>Limited</u>
Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Hill Samuel & Co. <u>Limited</u>	Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino	Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise	Kuwait Financial Centre S.A.K.
Hill Samuel & Co.	H. F. Hutton & Co. N.V.	Kleinwort, Benson <u>Limited</u>	Kredietbank N.V.	
Kipeco Finance S.A.	Kuhn, Loeb Lehman Brothers International	Lazard Brothers & Co. <u>Limited</u>	Lloyds Bank International <u>Limited</u>	
Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)	Lazard Brothers & Co. <u>Limited</u>	Lombardfin Securities Underwriters <u>Limited</u>	Merrill Lynch International & Co.	
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.	Loeb Rhoades, Harnblower International <u>Limited</u>	Marshall, Montagu & Co. <u>Limited</u>	Morgan Stanley International <u>Limited</u>	Neue Bank
Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A.	Nomura Europe N.V.	Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.	Oriental Bank <u>Limited</u>
Österreichische Länderbank <u>Aktiengesellschaft</u>	Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.	PKbanken	Renouf & Co.	Rothschild Bank AG
N. M. Rothschild & Sons <u>Limited</u>	Saudi Arabian Investment Company, Inc.	Scandinavian Bank <u>Limited</u>	J. Henry Schroder Wagge & Co. <u>Limited</u>	
Schroders & Chartered <u>Limited</u>	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. <u>Incorporated</u>	Société Bancaire Barclays (Suisse) S.A.	
Société Générale	Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Strauss, Turnbull & Co.	Sumitomo Finance International	
Svenska Handelsbanken	Trade Development Bank <u>London Branch</u>	Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises-U.B.A.F.		
United Overseas Bank Limited, Singapore	Vercins- und Westbank <u>Aktiengesellschaft</u>	Wardley	W.M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.	
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	Williams, Glyn & Co.	Wood Gandy		

INTERNATIONAL BONDS

(a weekly list of non-dollar-denominated issues)

1

Chicago Options Table

Figure 1. The effect of the number of training samples on the performance of the proposed model.

U.S. \$ 50,000,000

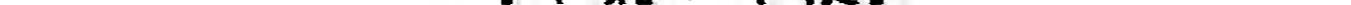
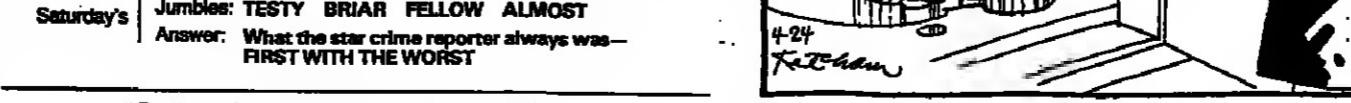
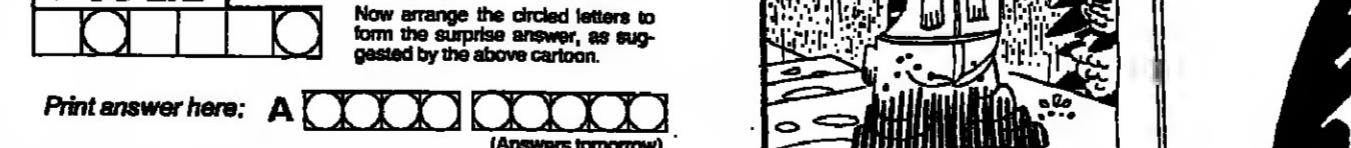
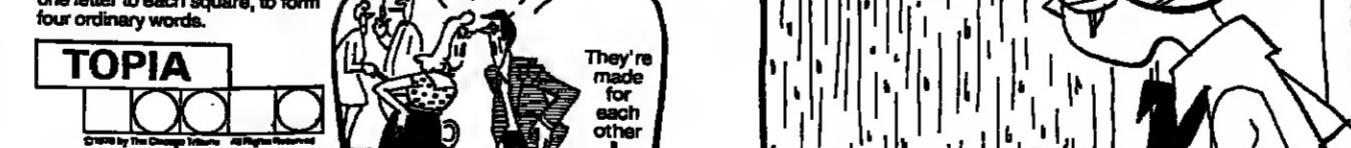
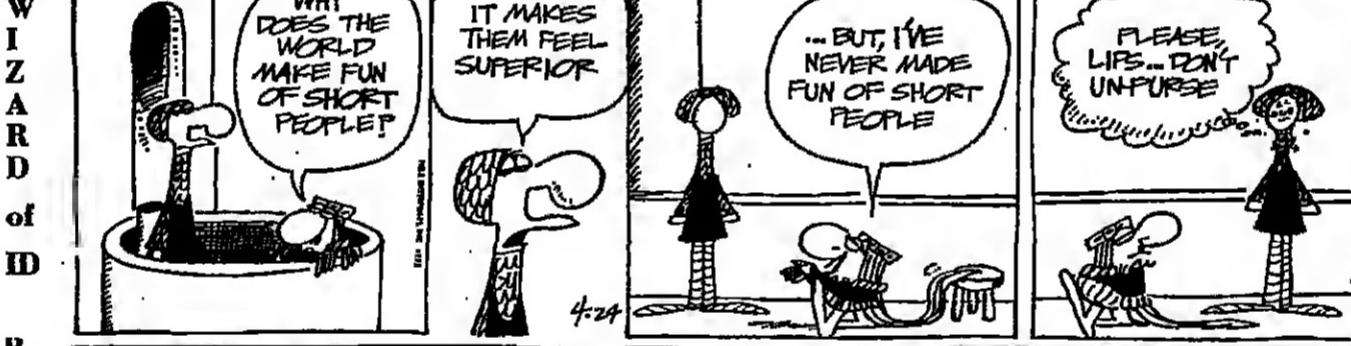
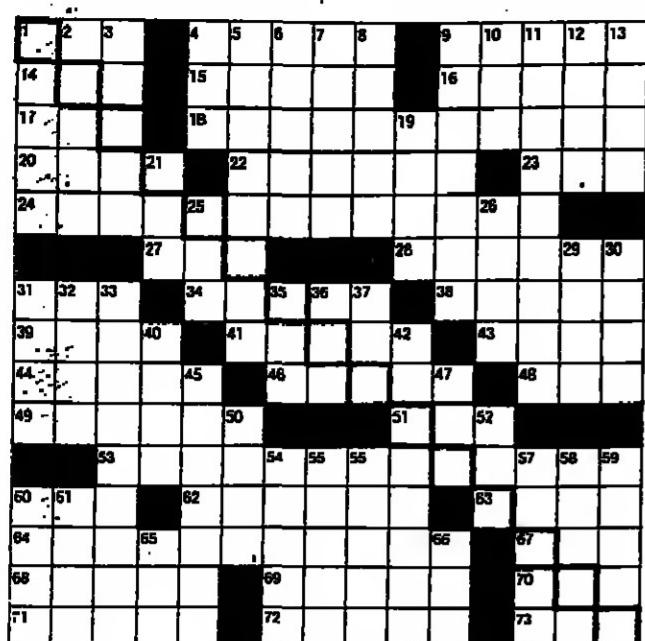
European Coal and Steel Community

(ECS)

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas **S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.**
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Credit Suisse White Weld Limited
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Lazard Frères & Co.
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	A.E. Ames & Co. Limited	Amex Bank Limited	Andelsbankan A/S - Danebank
Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	Banca del Gottardo	Banca della Svizzera Italiane
Banco di Roma	Bank of America International Limited	Bank Julius Bär & Co. AG	The Bank of Bermuda, Ltd.
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.	
Bankers Trust International Limited	Banque Francaise du Commerce Extérieur	Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres	Banqua Franco-Portugaise
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.	Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez	Banque Louis-Dreyfus	
Banque Nationale de Paris	Banqua de Naufilize, Schlumberger, Mallet	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Belgaqua S.A.	
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg S.A.	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A.	Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg	Banque Privée S.A.
Banque Rothachild	Banque de l'Union Européenne	Banque Worma	Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Bayerische Hypotheken-und Wecheel-Bank	Bayerische Vereinsbank	Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank	
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited	Burns Fry-Limited	Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires	
Csisse des Dépôts et Consignations	Cazenove and Co.	Cheae-Manhattan Limited	Citicorp Internationel Group
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft	Compagnie Monégasque de Banque		County Bank Limited
Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Crédit Commercial de France	Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine	
Crédit Induatriel et Commercial	Crédit Lyonnais	Crédit du Nord	Dai-Ichi Kangyo Paribaa Limited
Daiwa Europe N.V.	Den norske Craditbank	Deutsche	Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunelbank-
Dawaay & Associaé Internationel S.c.s.	DG Bank		Dillon, Read Overseaa Corporation
Dominion Securities Limited	Effectenbank-Warburg	Aktiengaeeilschaft	Euopeen Banking Company Limited
Finacor	First Boston (Europe) Limited	First Chicago Limited	Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
Gefina International Limited		Girozentrale und Bank der Österrachischen Sparkassen AG	
Goldman Sacha Internatinal Corp.,	Greenshields Incorporated	Hambroe Bank Limited	Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
E.F. Hutton & Co. N.V.	IBJ Internatinal Limited	Interunion - Banque	Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Jerdine Flaming and Co. Limited	Kansallia-Oseke-Pankki		Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kleinwort, Benson Limited	Kredietbank N.V.	Kredietbenk S.A. Luxembourgeoise	Lazard Frères et Cie
Kuhn Loeb Lahman Brothers International	Lazard Brothers & Co. Limited		
Levesque, Beaubien Inc.	Loeb Rhoadea International Limited		Manufacturers Hanover Limited
McLeod, Young, Weir Internatinal Limitsd	Merrill Lynch Internationel & Co.		Morgan Granfell & Co. Limited
Morgan Stanlay Internatinal Limited	Nesbitt, Thomaon Limited	The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.	
Nippon European Bank S.A.	Nomura Europe N.V.		Norddeutsche Landesbenk Girozentrale
Odier Bungener Courvoisler	Orion Bank Limited	Paine Webber Jackson & Curtie Securities Limited	
Peterbroeck, Van Cempenhout, Kempen S.A.	Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.	PKbanken	Postipenki
Richardson Securities of Caneda	N.M. Rothechild & Sons Limited	Selomon Brothers International Limited	
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limitad	J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited	Skandinavleka Enskilda Banken	
Smith Barney, Herris Upham & Co. Incorporated	Société Générale	Société Générale Alsaciennne de Banque	
Société Séquaneise de Banque	Sparbankerne Bank	Strauss, Turnbull & Co.	
Sumitomo Finance International	Sun Hung Kai Internatinal Limited		Svenska Hendalsbenken
Trade Development Bank	Union Benk of Finland Ltd.	Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises - U.B.A.F.	
Lenden Branch			
Vereins- und Weetbank Aktiengesellschaft	J. Vontobel & Co.	Warbürg Paribaa Becker Incorporated	
Westdeutsche Landeebenk Girozentrala	Willame, Glyn end Co.,	Dean Witter Reynolde Internatinal, Inc.	
Wood Gundy Limited		Yamaichi International (Europe)	

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



Fight Empties Both Benches**Tanana Wins His Fourth As Angels Defeat Twins**

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., April 23 (UPI)—Frank Tanana won his fourth game and Dave Chalk contributed a two-run single as the California Angels beat the Minnesota Twins, 3-3, yesterday in a game marred by bench-emptying brawl.

The undefeated Tanana pitched

8 1-3 innings and gave up three runs on nine hits. Chalk capped a four-run third inning for the Angels.

The brawl came in the fourth. With a 2-1 count on Bob Grich and the Angels leading 4-1, Minnesota rookie Roger Erickson sailed a pitch behind the Angel second

baseman. Grich ran to the mound, Erickson with a forearm and both benches emptied.

It took the umpires five minutes to unravel a number of small fights that followed, and at the end Grich was ejected.

Royals 5, Orioles 3

At Baltimore: Hal McRae and Al Cowens cracked home runs and Paul Splittorff matched his 11th straight victory as Kansas City beat Baltimore, 5-3. McRae had his fourth homer leading off the fourth and Cowens connected for his first as the leadoff batter in the seventh, when the Royals scored twice of Mike Flanagan (1-3).

Tigers 7, Rangers 6

At Detroit: Tim Corcoran singled off the glove of first baseman Mike Hargrove with the bases loaded in the bottom of the 10th inning to send home the winning run as Detroit nipped Texas, 7-6, extending the Ranger losing streak to seven games. Lou Whitaker led off the 10th with a scratch single off the glove of shortstop Bert Campaneris. Rusty Staub singled Whitaker to third and reliever Ferguson Jenkins intentionally walked Jason Thompson to load the bases. One out later Corcoran's hit scored pinch-runner Steve Dillard.

Red Sox 9, Indians 7

At Boston: Carlton Fisk hit a two-run homer highlighted an eight-run fifth inning for Milwaukee. Jerry Augustine, 3-1, benefited from the inning, going 6 2/3 innings before giving way to Bob McClure, who gained his first save.

White Sox 11, Blue Jays 2

At Toronto: Chet Lemon, Eric Soderholm and Bill Nahodrich hit two-run homers in highlight a 17-hit attack by Chicago. Francisco Barrios went 5 innings to even his record at 1-1 and Lerrin Lagow was credited with his third save.

Howie Swanson had 2,222 average. "Swan was throwing hard, but it was a good pitch to hit."

In other National League games on Friday:

Padres 9, Braves 3

At Los Angeles: Gaylord Perry struck out five batters to move into third place on the all-time strikeout list and got three hits, including two run-scoring doubles, to help San Diego beat Atlanta. Perry has 2,860 strikeouts in his 17-year career to rank behind Walter Johnson, who had 3,038, and Bob Gibson, with 3,057.

Astros 8, Dodgers 6

At Los Angeles, Joe Ferguson hit a three-run homer in the eighth inning and Houston overcame a Los Angeles rally with a ninth-inning triple play. After Bill Russell and Reggie Smith singled to open the Dodger ninth, Ron Cey lined to Astro first baseman Bob Watson, who stepped on the base to retire Smith and threw to shortstop Roger Metzger to complete the third triple play in the major leagues this season.

Giants 3, Reds 0

At San Francisco: Bob Knepper outmatched Tom Seaver on a three-hitter. Seaver has started four games this season, but has yet to record a victory. Cincinnati's Joe Morgan handled five plays perfectly and set a major-league record of 30 consecutive errorless games for a second baseman, breaking the mark held by Jerry Adair of Baltimore.

In the American League on Friday:**A's 5, Mariners 3**

At Seattle: Elias Sosa, the third Oakland pitcher in the ninth inning and the fourth in the game, retired Dan Meyer with the winning runs on base, helping the A's score a 5-3 victory over Seattle. The A's played four second-inning singles into two runs and got a third on Gary Alexander's fourth home run, a towering solo shot in the fifth off starter and loser Dick Pole.

Orioles 2, Royals 1

At Baltimore: Lee May doubled in one run and scored another on Dennis Leonard's second straight wild pitch of the sixth inning, helping Baltimore snap Kansas City's eight-game winning streak behind Jim Palmer's second straight victory.

Angels 3, Twins 2

At Bloomington, Minn.: Don Bay hit a solo homer and Joe Rudi and Dave Chalk singled in runs, to help California defeat Minnesota. Winner Don Aase, 1-1, gave up six hits in 6 1/3 innings. Dave LaRoche finished and did not allow a hit in earning his third save of the season.

Brewers 9, Yankees 2

At New York: Don Money's two-run double and Ben Ogilvie's

three-run homer in the ninth gave the Twins their first win since April 11.

Cardinals Match Offer For Otis and Sign Him

ST. LOUIS, April 23 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals of the National Football League have matched an offer from the Washington Redskins and signed running back Jim Otis to a five-year contract yesterday.

Bill Bidwill, owner of the Cardinals, said they had reappraised their position after Otis brought in the Redskins offer. "The free agent status in the NFL allows a player to test the market," Jim tested it and got a higher offer," Bidwill said.

Otis, in a meeting with his agent and a lawyer just before he signed the contract, said he was glad the four-month wait as a free agent was over.

The Cardinals had been expected to file formal protest over the Redskins offer, which was reported to include pay below NFL minimums for 1981 and 1982. But the team decided to match the offer instead, said Kevin Byrne, public relations director for the Cardinals.

Although the Cardinals would

not disclose terms of the new contract, the Redskins were said to have offered Otis \$29,000.

The 29-year-old Otis, a veteran of eight NFL seasons, reportedly was offered \$80,000 this year and next, \$79,000 in 1980 and \$30,000 the two final years by the Redskins.

The Cardinals also announced that they have exercised their first-refusal rights and matched a contract offer from the Minnesota Vikings to another free agent running back, Jerry Latin.

The team did not disclose the amount of the offer, but a spokesman said the matching proposal included a one-year contract below the draft compensation level called for in the collective bargaining agreement signed last year by the National Football League Players Association and the NFL Management Council.

The Cardinals bad earlier accepted an offer to defensive tackle Charlie Davis from the Denver Broncos.

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not disclose terms of the new contract, the Redskins were said to have offered Otis \$29,000.

The 29-year-old Otis, a veteran of eight NFL seasons, reportedly was offered \$80,000 this year and next, \$79,000 in 1980 and \$30,000 the two final years by the Redskins.

The Cardinals also announced that they have exercised their first-refusal rights and matched a contract offer from the Minnesota Vikings to another free agent running back, Jerry Latin.

The team did not disclose the amount of the offer, but a spokesman said the matching proposal included a one-year contract below the draft compensation level called for in the collective bargaining agreement signed last year by the National Football League Players Association and the NFL Management Council.

The Cardinals bad earlier accepted an offer to defensive tackle Charlie Davis from the Denver Broncos.

Observer**Old World Charm**

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — We shall soon be engulfed by European and Japanese tourists. Because of the dollar's decline in relation to the franc, the mark and the yen, it is now cheaper for people from the hard-currency countries to spend a month touring the United States than it is for an American to spend a weekend in Dusseldorf.

Foreign tourists can be trying, particularly when they come swarming down upon an old culture like ours to spend money ostentatiously without regard to good taste or refinement of manners. It behooves us as good hosts, however, to greet them hospitably and make a sincere effort to understand their ways.

A few myths should be dispelled immediately. One of these is the notion that all Europeans and Japanese are rich. It may seem that way when a Japanese couple stop you on the street, hand you their camera and offer you \$20 to take their snapshot. You must remember that though \$20 seems like a substantial sum to an American, on the Japanese economy it would scarcely be coin for the laundromat.

Nor, despite what our newspapers suggest, are all Europeans gangsters, kidnappers and killers. True, compared to the old-world serenity of America, Europe seems a violent and dangerous place where thugs terrorize the streets with automatic rifles and fast getaway cars, but the average European neither approves nor participates in this lawlessness.

It is true, of course, that most of these foreign tourists will be brash and ignorant of the older American culture. This should not be surprising. For the most part, they will be coming from countries that scarcely existed thirty years ago except as rubber inhabited by people feeding on chocolate bars and chewing gum.

But they are people of immense vitality who have been able to build a new world complete with expressways, traffic jams, air pollution and frozen food in the space of a single generation. Small wonder if they have had little time to acquire polish and refinement! And know little of the more sophisticated pleasures of life they will be encountering in the United States.

Thus, many will doubtless sneer



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at such things as our American railroads and declare them antique and ridiculous. In Europe or Japan, remember, they have spent their lives arriving on time at railroad stations for appointments about frozen food.

Courtesy, always courtesy — thus must be our principle of conduct.

And so we must not, upon being introduced to a Japanese visitor, invite him home to repair our television set. Despite popular mythology, not all Japanese are wizards of television mechanics, and it is rude to treat them like stereotypes.

For the same reason, one should not, upon meeting a Swiss tourist, ask him to turn a bundle of dollars into gold. There are many Swiss who know nothing more about banking and currency speculation than the average U.S. banker.

One should not ask a German couple who have dropped in to see a quaint household if they knew Adolf Hitler. One should not invite a French visitor to come by the house and prepare a six-course meal. This insults the visitor by invoking the tired old stereotype of the Frenchman as one who prefers food to frozen TV dinners.

With a modicum of civility, the United States should be able to profit from its foreign guests. Block parties at which Americans perform traditional native dances like the jitterbug, the twist and the hustle, should not be pleasant show-off for tourists looking for a souvenir or the tambourine is passed.

There is always posing on street corners in native costume for the tourist with his insatiable camera and bottomless purse. The manufacturer at well-traveled intersections of native products — the car that breaks down the day the last installment is paid, the light bulb that burns out the instant it arrives from the store — this sort of thing may net a handsome profit from tourists looking for a souvenir to take back to Bavaria, Osaka or Basel.

Demonstrations of traditional pastimes such as squeezing the toilet paper or denting a fender on the supermarket parking lot can not only be profitable, but also enrich our brash European and Japanese visitors through exposure to the subtleties of an older, more complex culture.

We are, after all, the Old World, and though these innocents from materialistic new cultures cannot be expected to grasp it on a first or even a tenth visit, our example can at least give them a glimpse of what is possible in a seasoned civilization.

Other remarkable selections include a full set of signers of the Declaration of Independence (the presale estimate is \$150,000 to \$200,000) and a note from Alexander Scammell to Maj. John Andre, advising him that the time of his execution has been set by "His Excellency General Washington" for "12 o'clock this day" (it might fetch, at the outside, \$3,000).

Heroes and Villains of U.S. History

By Rita Reif

NEW YORK (NYT) — "Imagine — people think this is a dull business," Mary Benjamin said the other week. "Why, I've just purchased a letter that makes my skin jump."

The dealer, a mezzo-voiced, silver-haired dynamo of 73 who has dominated the autograph field for decades, then proceeded unhurriedly and with spirit to read aloud the missive in question. Dated April 12, 1861, and written by a Confederate soldier stationed at Camp Beauregard, S.C., the letter vividly describes two days of fighting at Fort Sumter in the opening battle of the Civil War.

"This is the case where it doesn't matter who the writer was," Miss Benjamin said, noting that the person who penned it — W.J. Randolph — was unknown to her. "It's so alive and written with such style."

The price Miss Benjamin will ask for that dramatic eyewitness account will probably be, she said, \$2,500. She went on to report that Civil War material, especially Confederate Army autographs, are as popular today as Revolutionary War documents. "Twenty years ago you bought four Robert E. Lee signatures for \$80," she said. "Today you might pay \$750 each for a Robert E. Lee."

Interest in Civil War memorabilia skyrocketed in the early 1960s. "And I was certain that when the Civil War centennial was over there would be a lull," she said. "Well, there wasn't." Instead, she recalled, hundreds of people, who became collectors because of the celebration, found that their interest, once aroused, grew and deepened.

Full Effect

Miss Benjamin suggested that the full effect of the Bicentennial on the collecting of Revolutionary War material may also not be known for several years, "perhaps by 1982 or so," she said. Most dealers and collectors of autographs and manuscripts agree. They see, in fact, no letup in the boom and are certain that prices have a long way to climb before they plateau. Some of the escalation may happen Wednesday when Part I of the Philip Sang collection goes on the block at Sotheby Parke-Bernet. Miss Benjamin described as "extraordinary" the Sang holdings that were assembled by the late Sang, a Chicago ice-cream producer who also had a major interest in a pharmaceutical firm. The dealer, a daughter of the late Walter Benjamin, founder of the Hunter, N.Y., autograph concern she now heads, reported that Sang bought autographs from her and from numerous other sources, including auctions. "I have never seen a greater collection of American material," she said. "Nor was there any finer in my father's day." With very few exceptions, she noted, "every selection is spectacular."

The material consigned by the Elsie and Philip Sang Foundation is so vast it will require four sessions. For starters, there is Paul Revere's bill dated Jan. 17, 1774, and amounting to 14 pounds 2 shillings, which he submitted to the Committee of Correspondence for his second most famous ride, reporting to the Sons of Liberty in New York on the Boston Tea Party. Endorsed by John Hancock, the bill is expected to fetch \$10,000 or more, according to Thomas Clarke, Sotheby's American books and autographs specialist.

Other remarkable selections include a full set of signers of the Declaration of Independence (the presale estimate is \$150,000 to \$200,000) and a note from Alexander Scammell to Maj. John Andre, advising him that the time of his execution has been set by "His Excellency General Washington" for "12 o'clock this day" (it might fetch, at the outside, \$3,000).

First Session

The first session includes material from six centuries, ranging from a land grant signed by Ferdinand V and Isabella I in 1492 to a stamped signature on a document issued in 1976 by President Gerald Ford. And the representation is almost as rich in traitors and villains as it is in heroes. There are, for example, Benedict Arnold's penned description of the capture of Ticonderoga, John Wilkes Booth's signed check made out to himself for \$75, funds that may have, in part, subsidized the Lincoln assassination, and

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